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A

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

ENGLAND,

BY

THE REV. JAMES GRANGER:

ILLUSTRATED

WITH PORTRAITS.

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VOL. 3. PART 2.

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Gen.l GEORGE MONCK.

GEORGE MONKDUKE of ALBEMARLE

Pub. 1 Aug. 1800 by Edw. Harding 98 Pall Mall.

GEORGE, Duke of Albemarle, &c. *Before his "Observations on military and political Affairs,"* 1671; *fol.*

GEORGE, Duke of Albemarle; *R. Preeke exc.* 1661; *large 4to.*

GEORGE MONCK, &c. *Before his "Funeral Sermon," by Seth, (Ward) bishop of Sarum,* 1670; *4to.*

GEORGE, late Duke of Albemarle, &c. *E. le Davis sc. h. sh.*

GEORGE MONCK, &c. *on horseback; Stent; h. sh.*

GEORGE, Duke of Albemarle; *another equestrian figure, without the engraver's name.*

GEORGE, Duke of Albemarle, and his Dutchess, *standing hand in hand; sold by Stent; very bad* *.

Mr Walpole, in vol. ii. p. 179, of the second edition of his "Anecdotes of Painting," mentions a capital half-length of him at the countess of Montrath's, Twickenham Park.

His portrait is in the gallery at Gorhambury.

George Monck, duke of Albemarle, who had a very early inclination to a military life, served in the Low Countries, under the Lords Oxford and Goring. In the Civil War, he at first adhered to the king; but having suffered a tedious imprisonment for his loyalty, he took the Covenant, and entered into the service of the parliament. He signalized himself at the battle of Dunbar, where he had a principal share in that important victory. He was afterwards employed by Cromwell in reducing Scotland, which he did effectually, and had the chief management of affairs in that kingdom. It is well known that he had

Appointed master of the horse, 1660.

Creat. duke July 7, 1660.

* There is a print of George, prince of Denmark, with naval trophies, designed and engraved by Burghers, and prefixed to the Oxford verses on the death of that prince. This anonymous portrait has been mistaken for the duke of Albemarle.

had the greatest hand in the Restoration, and that
1665. his gallant behaviour on board the fleet, in the Dutch war, was almost without example. He is not so well known as an author, though in that character he was not without merit *. He had talents both for peace and war; but his capacity was more adapted to the field than the cabinet. His conversation and address were better suited to those scenes of action to which he had been accustomed, than to the drawing-room of Charles II. *Ob.* 3 Jan. 1669-70. See Class VII.

GEORGE, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Buckingham; *S. Verelst p. Becket f. h. sh. mezz.*

GEORGE VILLIERS, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Buckingham, &c. *R. White sc. h. sh. In Guillim's "Heraldry;" folio.*

GEORGE, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Buckingham, &c. master of the horse. *Before his works,* 8*vo.*

George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, a man of great wit and humour, and of the most whimsical caprice, was the admiration and the jest of the reign of Charles the Second. He was the alchymist and the philosopher; the fiddler and the poet; the mimic and the statesman. How shall I sketch the portrait of one who had such a variety of faces, or draw him in miniature who was of so *great*, and at the same time of so *little* a character? He has left us a specimen of his admirable wit, in his "Rehearsal," which is a creation of his own, and had a considerable effect in reforming the stage. *Ob.* April 16, 168⅞, *Æt.* 60 †.

JAMES,

* See the "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors."

† It is certain, from what Lord Clarendon tells us, that the duke frequently diverted himself with the preachers at Court. The following story was told

George Villiers
Duke of Buckingham

JAMES, Duke of Monmouth, (master of the horse); *Lely p. Blooteling sc. large h. sh.*

JAMES, Duke of Monmouth, &c. *Lely p. Blooteling f. oval; in armour; large as the life; large sh. mezz.*

JAMES, Duke of Monmouth; *Wissing p. Vanderwaart f. h. sh. mezz.*

JAMES, Duke of Monmouth; *Kneller p. Vandrebanc sc. in armour; sh.*

JACOBUS, Dux de Monmouth, &c. *robes of the garter; Loggan sc. h. sh.* This is the handsomest print of him.

as a fact by Dr Dibben, an intimate friend of Mr Prior, and the tranſlator of his ſecular Ode into elegant Latin. A young divine of great modeſty, who preached before the king, on Pſalm cxxxix. verſe 13. "I am fearfully and "wonderfully made," was the innocent occaſion of much mirth in the Chapel Royal. This young man, who is ſuppoſed to have been in a ſweat, more from apprehenſion than the warmth of the ſeaſon, happened, before he named his text, to wipe his face with one of his hands, on which was a new glove, and with the die of it unluckily blacked himſelf. The duke of Buckingham, upon comparing the words of the text with the figure of the preacher, was inſtantly ſeized with a fit of laughter, in which he was followed by Sir Henry Bennet, and ſeveral other courtiers; nor was the king himſelf, who thoroughly enjoyed a jeſt of this kind, able to keep his countenance. The reverend Mr Goſling, of Canterbury, upon reading this anecdote, made the following obſervation, which I ſhall give the reader in that gentleman's own words. "I "have heard my father (who was of the chapel-royal in king Charles the Se- "cond's time), tell this ſtory of a Dr Reſbury, without the circumſtance of "the glove, which ſeems needleſs, from another ſtory of him. While he was "in waiting at Windſor, he obſerved a perſon paſs him in the ſtreet, and turn "back to look at him ſo often, that at laſt he pretty roughly aſked what he "meant by it. He very civilly aſked pardon; but ſaid he was a painter; "that he had then in hand a picture of Nathan reproving David, and thought "that the doctor had the moſt reproving face he had ever met with This "occaſioned ſome harſher language, to which the artiſt replied, he had got as "much as he deſired, and took his leave." The anecdote of the preacher, as corrected by Mr Goſling, ſeems to be the more authentic; but he certainly was chaplain to king William and queen Anne, as appears from his epitaph in St Giles's Church, at Reading.

JAMES, Duke of Monmouth; *two prints by Van Hove; small 8vo.*

JAMES, Duke of Monmouth; *P. Stent; sold by Overton.*

JAMES, Duke of Monmouth and Buccleugh; *Nic. Visscher; large h. sh.*

JAMES, Duke of Monmouth; *P. Schenck f. in armour.*

JAMES, Duke of Monmouth; *in armour; collar of the garter.*

JAMES, Duke of Monmouth; *a head-piece; in the quarto edition of Waller's works.*

JACQUES SCOT, Duc de Monmouth; *V. Werff p. (delin.) Picart sc. direx.* 1724; *4to.*

JACOBUS, Dux de Monmouth, &c. *on horseback; a cypher, probably for Francis Barlow* *.

Mr Pennant, in his "Tour in Scotland †," informs us, that there is a large spirited picture of the duke of Monmouth on horseback, and another in armour, at Dalkeith House ‡. The same author observes, that all his pictures have a handsome likeness of his father. At this house is a portrait of Lucy Walters, his mother, of whom Mr Bull has an authentic drawing.

Creat. duke 14 Feb. 15 Car. II.

James, duke of Monmouth, was a natural son of Charles II. by Mrs Lucy Walters §, daughter of Richard Walters, of Haverford West, in the county of Pembroke. Courage and good nature, youth and beauty, ambition and pliancy of temper, contributed to render him the favourite of his father, the minion of the people, and

* There is a poor print of him, "sold by Overton," sh. This is not worth the collector's notice.

† P. 61.

‡ I am credibly informed, that captain Baillie has an excellent portrait of him, and that he intends to engrave it,

§ She was sometimes called Mrs Barlow.

S. Harding Del. Pub.d Oct.r 27. 1792. by B.t & S. Harding N.o 99 Pall Mall Van Den Berghe Sc.r

DUKE of MONMOUTH.

From an Original Picture by Sr. Peter Lely.

in the Possession of Edmond Malone Esqr.

S Harding del.t

H. Van den Berghe sculp.

Pub.d Oct.r 1. 1793, by E & S Harding, Pall Mall.

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MISS LUCY WATERS.

From an Original Drawing in the Possession of the Right Honorable the Earl of Bute.

and the tool of faction. Accumulated wealth and honour, universal popularity and royal favour, though more than he could well bear, did not satisfy him. He knew not how to be happy without sovereignty; while he enjoyed all its advantages without any of its cares. He even pretended that he had a right to the succession *; and it is certain that the king connived for some time at his ambition, as he thought his faction a proper counterbalance to that of the duke of York †. The earl of Shaftesbury, who managed him as he thought fit, first formed the project of raising him to the throne. See the next reign ‡.

GREAT OFFICERS OF SCOTLAND.

WILLIAM, duke of Queensberry; *Kneller p. Vandrebanc sc. large sh.*

William, earl of Queensberry, was made lord justice general, and lord high treasurer of Scotland, by Charles II.; and appointed lord high commissioner of that kingdom in the beginning Creat. duke 3 Feb. 1683-4.

* The pretended ſecret Hiſtory of Charles II. and Lucy Walters, was publiſhed under borrowed names, in the "Perplexed Prince;" written in the manner of a novel, and dedicated to William, lord Ruſſel. The king is there ſaid to have been certainly married to her. This book, which is but a mean performance, had a great influence on the populace.

† Welwood, p. 169.

‡ The duke of Monmouth had a ſiſter, Mary, who eſpouſed William Sarsfield, eſq. of Lucan, in Ireland ‖, by whom he had an only daughter, named Charlotte, who was married to Mr Veſey, an Iriſh gentleman. Mary eſpouſed to her ſecond huſband, William Fanſhawe, eſq. maſter of the requeſts to Charles II. She died in April 1693, leaving iſſue by him one ſon and three daughters. See Sandford's "Genealogical Hiſtory," p. 645, laſt edit.

‖ Elder brother to Patrick, ſtyled earl of Lucan.

of the next reign. This nobleman and the earl of Aberdeen had the management of the affairs of Scotland in 1681, after the departure of the duke of York. They have been both justly censured for their rigorous and oppressive administration. Great numbers were outlawed by the earl of Queensberry, only for conversing with such as refused the Scottish test. These conscientious persons were branded with the name of rebels. He fell into disgrace soon after the accession of James, because he refused to change his religion. *Ob.* 1694.

JAMES, duke of Monmouth, lord great chamberlain of Scotland. See his article in this Class.

GREAT OFFICERS OF IRELAND.

JAMES, duke of Ormond, was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland twice in this reign; namely, in 1662, and 1673. See the second division of this Class.

THOMAS, earl of Ossory, son of the former, was twice lord lieutenant of Ireland in this reign; in the year 1664, and in 1668. See the division of the Irish nobility, in the next Class.

JOHN, lord ROBERTS was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1669. See RADNOR, in the first division of this class.

ARTHUR CAPEL, earl of Essex, was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1672, and acquitted himself with great abilities in that employment. See the next Class.

JOAN-

JOANNES BAP. COLBERT, &c. Baro de Seignelay; *Nanteuil sc.* 1660. *There are various other prints of him. The best that I remember to have seen is that engraved by Ant. Masson sh.*

John Baptist Colbert, privy-counsellor and superintendant of the finances, secretary, and minister of state to Lewis XIV. and one of the ablest politicians that any age or country has produced, was born of Scottish parents in France. He instituted, established, and directed manufactures. He was perfectly acquainted with all the springs of opulence, and knew how to convey them into their proper channels. Trade received life, vigour, and stability under his auspices; and the French marine would have become formidable, if the jealousy of Louvois had not turned aside his master's ambition to conquests at land. The canal of Languedoc, begun and carried on under his direction, was itself a work that would have immortalized a Roman. He died at Paris, on the 6th of September, 1683. His library of books, printed and manuscript, is said to have been superior to any private collection that ever was made *.

He is mentioned here, as being enrolled by the Scots in the splendid list of their illustrious persons.

*. Colbert had a brother, whom he introduced into the management of affairs, and an acquaintance with the great world. The Germans and the Engliſh found, to their detriment, if not their diſgrace, that he was a very artful and able ambaſſador. He has been frequently confounded with the great Colbert. That he was a different perſon, will appear from his character in Monſ. Wicquefort's "Rights, Privileges, and Office of Ambaſſadors," tranſlated by Digby †.

† See p. 421.

CLASS III.

ENGLISH PEERS.

DUKES.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR, Duke of Somerset; *Lely p.* 1671; *Vertue sc.* 1714; *large h. sh.*

William, duke of Somerset, was son of Henry, Lord Beauchamp, by Mary, daughter of Arthur, Lord Capel. He succeeded his grandfather William, who, on the 25th of April, 1660, was restored to the title of duke of Somerset, forfeited by the attainder of his great grandfather, in the reign of Edward VI. *Ob.* 1671.

CHRISTOPHER, Duke of Albemarle, (son of George); *Sherwin sc. sh.* See the next reign.

Created, 16 March, 1664-5. WILLIAM CAVENDISH, Duke of Newcastle; *Diepenbeke del. Clouvet sc.* See the reign of CHARLES I. Class III.

The DUKE of RICHMOND and LENOX; *with a black holding his hat and feather; H. Gascar p. whole length, mezz.*

The Duke of RICHMOND; *W. Wissing p. J. Becket f. with a greyhound; h. sh. mezz.*

The Duke of RICHMOND; *Wissing p. R. Williams f. robes of the garter; 4to. mezz.*

The Duke of RICHMOND; *Du Broyn p. R. Tompson exc. h. sh. mezz.*

The Duke of RICHMOND; *Kneller p. R. White exc. h. sh. mezz.*—All these prints represent him young.

At

CHAS STUART *DUKE of RICHMOND*

From a Miniature of the same size.

by S.Cooper.

in the Collection of Lord Orford *at Strawberry Hill.*

At Dalkeith House, the seat of the duke of Buccleugh, in Scotland, are portraits of the duke and his dutchess in one piece.

Charles Lenos *, duke of Richmond, was a natural son of Charles II. by his favourite mistress, the dutchess of Portsmouth, who had no other issue. The earl of Shaftesbury, who well knew her influence over the king, amused her with the flattering, but visionary hopes of a parliamentary settlement of the crown upon the duke, her son †. He married Anne, eldest daughter of Francis, lord Brudenel, and widow of Henry, lord Bellasyse of Worlabye. He was grandfather to the present duke of Richmond. *Ob.* 1723.—His predecessor in the dukedom was Charles Stuart, who married a celebrated lady of his own name, with whom the king was deeply in love. He died in his embassy to Denmark, the 12th of Dec. 1672. Created, Aug. 1675.

HENRY, duke of Grafton; *T. Hawker p. Becket f. whole length; large h. sh. mezz.*

HENRY, duke of Grafton; *Kneller p. Becket f. large 4to.*

The duke of GRAFTON; *J. Becket f. a ship at sea; h. sh. mezz.*

The duke of GRAFTON; *E. Cooper exc. small 4to. mezz.*

Henry, duke of Grafton, was one of the natural sons of Charles II. by the dutchess of Cleveland ‡. Upon the death of Prince Rupert, he was appointed vice-admiral of England, and was by his courage, well qualified to succeed Created, Sept. 11. 1675.

* Or Lenox.

† Dalrymple's "Memoirs," vol. i. p. 47. &c.

‡ It was a considerable time before the king would own him to be his son.

that gallant sea officer. In the reign of William, he went a volunteer to the siege of Cork, where he was mortally wounded, after he had given the most extraordinary proofs of his bravery. He was father of the late duke of Grafton, by Isabella, only daughter of Henry, earl of Arlington. He died the 9th of Oct. 1690. There is a doggrel epitaph upon him in the "State Poems *," which may serve to give us an idea of his great courage. It seems to have been written by one who was an eye-witness of his behaviour at the siege.

GEORGE FITZROY, Earl (afterwards Duke) of Northumberland, &c. *H. Gascar p.* † *A. Tooker exc. large h. sh. mezz.*

The duke of NORTHUMBERLAND; *Wissing p. Williams f. 4to. mezz.*

Created, 6 April, 1682.

George Fitzroy, duke of Northumberland, was another natural son of Charles II. by Barbara, dutchess of Cleveland. In 1683, he was elected knight of the garter. In 1701, he succeeded Henry, duke of Norfolk, as constable of Windsor Castle, and lord lieutenant of the county of Surrey. In the reign of Anne, he was constituted lord lieutenant of Berkshire, lieutenant-general of the queen's armies, and one of the lords of her privy council. He married, in 1685, Catharine, daughter of Robert Wheatley, of Bracknol, Berks, esq. and relict of Thomas Lucy, Esq. of Charlecote, in the county of Warwick. He died without issue.

HENRY, duke of Beaufort; *Wissing p. R. Williams f. h. sh. mezz.*

HENRY,

* Edit. 1705, p. 272.

† It is observable that all the prints after Gascar's paintings are very uncommon.

HENRY, duke of Beaufort; *Kneller p. R. White sc. large h. sh.*

A print from this plate, with some alteration in the arms, &c. was sold at Paris, in the reign of Anne, for the head of lord Bolingbroke. The name of Desrochers, the engraver, is inscribed on the print.

Henry Somerset was son of Edward, marquis of Worcester, who had a considerable share in the transactions of the late reign; and was, in his father's lifetime, created earl of Glamorgan, by Charles I.* He was, by Charles II. appointed president of the council for the principality of Wales, elected knight of the garter, and created duke of Beaufort. He married Mary, daughter to Arthur, lord Capel, and widow of Henry, lord Beauchamp. *Ob.* 21 Jan. 1699. 2 Dec. 1682.

MARQUISSES.

CHARLES PAULET, Marquis of Winchester. See the reign of JAMES II.

HENRY SOMERSET, Marquis of Worcester; *Blooteling sc.*

HENRY SOMERSET, Marquis and Earl of Worcester; *robes of the Garter; h. sh.*

He was afterwards created duke of Beaufort. See the above article.

EARLS.

* See the article of EDWARD SOMERSET, Marquis of Worcester, in the Interregnum. Class III.

E A R L S.

CHARLES, Earl of Derby; *A. Blooteling f. h. sh. mezz.*

The Earl of DERBY; *Lely p. R. Tompson exc. h. sh. mezz.*

Created, 1486. Charles Stanley was son to James, earl of Derby, by his countess, grand-daughter to the renowned William, prince of Orange, and not inferior to her great ancestor in spirit and bravery *. In 1642, when his father joined the royal army with a large supply of men and money, he committed to him the lieutenancy of the counties of Lancaster and Chester, with an injunction to put the king's commission of array in execution; which he performed with resolution and dispatch, and then entered upon hostilities. This occasioned a proclamation to be issued out against him by the parliament, "for murdering, killing, and "destroying †." It is observable, that this was the first proclamation of the kind, after the commencement of the Civil War. He married Dorothea Helena Rupa, a German lady; and dying the 21st of Dec. 1672, was succeeded by his son, William; who having no surviving issue male, the title descended to his brother, James, the twenty-second earl of Derby, and the tenth of this family.

JOSCELINE, Earl of Northumberland; *Lely p. Browne; h. sh. mezz.*

His portrait by Sir Peter Lely, is at Petworth.

Josceline

* This was the heroine that defended Latham Houſe, in the Civil War.

† He was then Lord Strange.

Josceline Percy, the last earl of Northumberland of that name, had issue by his countess, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, earl of Southampton, and lord high treasurer of England, a daughter, who was named Elizabeth, after her mother. This great heiress was married, first, to Henry Cavendish, earl of Ogle, son and heir to Henry, duke of Newcastle, by whom she had no child: she was next claimed in marriage by Thomas Thynne, esq. of Longleat; who was murdered before consummation: and, lastly, was married to Charles Seymour, duke of Somerset. Josceline, her father, died at Turin, the 21st of May 1670. After his decease, the earldom of Northumberland was claimed by James Percy, a trunk maker, who pretended to be the next heir-male, and commenced a suit at law in pursuance of his claim; but it was adjudged to be ill founded *. He was father of Anthony Percy, who was lord-mayor of Dublin in the year 1700. Created, 1557.

Here may be placed the print of MILDMAY, earl of Westmoreland, engraved by Williamsen, which has been mentioned in the reign of Charles I.

The right honourable the lord BURLEIGH, earl of Exeter; *P. Lely p. R. Tompson exc. fondling a greyhound; h. sh. mezz.*

The original is in the grand collection at Burleigh-House, near Stamford.

John Cecil, earl of Exeter, spent his time chiefly in retirement, which he well knew how to enjoy. He was one of the patrons of Mr Prior Created, May 4, 1605.

* See "The humble petition of James Percy, Cousin and next heir-male of Josceline, &c." fol.

Prior, who wrote several of his poems at Burleigh-House. *Ob.* 29 Aug. 1700.

JOHN EGERTON, earl of Bridgwater; 1680; *W. Claret p. large 4to. mezz.* There is another portrait of him, which belongs to the reign of William III.

EDWARD RICH, earl of Warwick and Holland; *Wissing p. Smith f. (1684) whole length; large 4to.*

Created, Aug. 2, 1618.

Edward Rich was son of Robert, earl of Warwick, by Anne, his second wife, daughter of Edward, earl of Manchester. He married Charlotte, daughter of Sir Thomas Middleton, of the county of Denbigh, bart. and by her had one only child, named Edward Henry, who succeeded him in 1701. This Edward Henry was, at the time of his death, which happened in 1721, lord of the bed-chamber to George I. As he died unmarried, the earldoms of Warwick and Holland, with their appendages, descended to Edward, son of Cope Rich, esq. The latter was son of another Cope, fourth son to the earl of Holland who was beheaded.

PHILIP STANHOPE, Earl of Chesterfield; *a small oval; Worlidge sc. 12mo.*

Created, 1628.

Philip, the second earl of Chesterfield, who, in the early part of his life, resided with his mother, in Holland, received his education with William III. when prince of Orange. He promoted the restoration of Charles II. who deservedly esteemed him, and in 1662, appointed him Lord chamberlain to the queen. In 1680, he was sworn of the privy council. His other civil and military employments, his marriages, and issue, are enumerated in Collins's "Peerage."

He

S. Harding del.t E. Harding sculp.
Pub.d Dec.r 2, 1790, by E & S. Harding, Pall Mall.

EARL of CHESTERFIELD.

The Original Picture in Crayons in the Collection of the Earl of Harrington.

He lived temperately and died calmly, at upwards of eighty years of age, on the 28th of January, 1713. He was grandfather to Philip Dormer, earl of Chesterfield, lately deceased. The character of this great man, which reflects a lustre upon his family, naturally interests the reader in the personal history of every one that has any relation to it.

JOHN, earl of Rochester; *Lely p. R. White sc.* 1681; *sh.*

JOHN, earl of Rochester, born April, 1648, died the 26th of July, 1680; *R. White sc.* 8*vo.* *Before his "Life," by Dr Burnet;* 8*vo.*

JOHN, earl of Rochester; *Vandergucht sc.* *

John, son of Henry Wilmot, earl of Rochester, held the first rank of the men of wit and pleasure of his age; and he will ever be remembered for the extreme licentiousness of his manners and his writings. He had an elegant person, an easy address, and a quickness of understanding and invention almost peculiar to himself; and, what may now perhaps seem improbable, he had natural modesty. He entered, with blushes in his face, into the fashionable vices of this reign; but he well knew, that even these vices would recommend him, and only be considered as so many graces added to his character. His strong and lively parts quickly enabled him to go far beyond other men in his irregularities; and he soon became one of the most daring profligates of his age. He was in a continual state of intoxication for several years together †; and the king, who admired his sallies of wit and humour, was more delighted with

Created, Dec. 13. 1652.

* There is a portrait of him at Warwick Castle, crowning his monkey with a wreath.

† "Life," by Burnet, p. 12.

with his company when he was drunk, than with any other man's when he was sober. He was ever engaged in some amour or other, and frequently with women of the lowest order, and the vilest prostitutes of the town. He would sometimes, upon these occasions, appear as a beggar or a porter; and he as well knew how to assume the character as the dress of either. After he had run the giddy round of his pleasures, his eyes were open to conviction, and he became the Christian and the penitent. His repentance began with remorse and horror, but ended with hope and consolation. See Class IX.

EDWARD, lord MOUNTAGU, earl of Sandwich; *Lely p. Blooteling sc. collar of the garter: h. sh.*

EDWARD, lord MOUNTAGUE, earl of Sandwich; *Vertue sc. large 8vo. copied from the next above.*

There is a portrait of him by Lely, at Chiswick.

Created, July 12, 1660.

The earl of Sandwich, who shone in his public character as the general, the admiral, and the statesman, was in private, among his friends, the open, the candid, and benevolent man. He served Oliver, whom he regarded as his sovereign, with the same fidelity as he served Charles II. But he could not transfer his allegiance to Richard, who he knew was born for a much humbler station than that of governor of a kingdom. He commanded the fleet that brought over the king at the Restoration, and was his Proxy when he married the Infanta. His counsels did honour to the cabinet, which he never disgraced but once; and that was by advising the Dutch war, in which he lost his life. In the battle of Southwold Bay, after he had by his

S.r Peter Lely Pinx.t

W.M. Gardiner Sculp.t

EARL of SANDWICH.

his conduct rescued a great part of the fleet from the most imminent danger, and given at the same time the most astonishing proofs of his bravery, his ship was surrounded with flames. He thereupon leaped into the sea, where he unfortunately perished, on the 28th of May, 1672. Several of his letters and negotiations are in print. Mr Evelyn informs us, that he sometimes amused himself with engraving *. See Class VII.

EDWARD, Lord MONTAGU, Viscount Hinchingbrook, baron of St Neot's, earl of Sandwich; *Lely p. Blooteling sc. half length, h. sh. This print has been mistaken for the portrait of the first earl, whom it resembles.*

Edward, second earl of Sandwich, son of the former, succeeded his father in his honours and estate. He died in February, 1688-9, in the prime of life. He married Anne, fourth daughter of Richard Boyle, earl of Burlington, by whom he had two sons and a daughter, who survived him.

There is a print, inscribed, "Edvardo Montague, "Conte di Sandwich," &c. *but it is totally unlike both the father and the son.*

ARTHUR, Earl of Essex; *Lely p. Lutterel f. 4to. mezz.*

Le Compte d'Essex; *Lely p. B. Picart sc. dir.*

Arthur, Earl of Essex, murdered July the 13th, 1683; *Savage sc. in a large half sheet, with seven others.*

Arthur Capel, earl of Essex, was son of Arthur, Lord Capel, who was beheaded. He was a man of resolution and ability, and gained great repu- Created, 20 April, 1661.

* "Sculptura," third edit. p. 115.

reputation, by asserting the honour of the British flag, when he was sent ambassador to Denmark. His spirited behaviour on this occasion recommended him greatly to the king, who, on his return, made him a privy-counsellor, and appointed him lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He acted with singular prudence and integrity, in the government of a country which had not perfectly recovered its stability, after the shocks and convulsions of a civil war, and where petty factions, and jarring interests continually called for the exertion of his abilities. He was particularly careful to exculpate his character from false accusations, saying, that he "would rather suffer himself to be made a pack-horse, than bear other men's faults *." He was afterwards one of the leading members of the house of lords; and was, upon the disgrace of the lord treasurer Danby, of whom he was an avowed opponent, appointed one of the new privy-council, and first commissioner of the treasury. About this time, the nation was as much intoxicated with faction, as it had been with royalty at the Restoration; and he was named as one of the accomplices in the Meal-Tub Plot. Upon this he threw up his place in disgust, and sided with the duke of Monmouth and the earl of Shaftesbury, though he was one of the principal persons who had contributed to their disgrace. He was afterwards accused as one of the conspirators in the Rye-House Plot, and committed to the Tower. He was found there, not long after, with his throat cut in the most horrid manner. As he had been an advocate for suicide, and was subject to the spleen †, it was supposed by some that he had laid

* See his "Letters," p. 243. † Burnet.

S. Harding del.t W. N. Gardiner sculp.t

JOHN, EARL OF ROCHESTER.

From a Picture by Sir Peter Lely in the Collection of the Right Honorable the Earl of Lisburne.

laid violent hands upon himself: others, with less probability, supposed that he was murdered by his own servant: and others, with least of all, that he was killed by an assassin sent by the duke of York, who, together with the king, was seen at the Tower the same morning on which the murder was perpetrated. *Ob.* 13 July, 1683 *.

CHARLES, earl of Carlisle; *Faithorne f.* 8*vo.*

Charles Howard, earl of Carlisle, had a considerable share in the Restoration; and was, in his capacity of a public minister, well qualified to do honour to the king his master, and himself. In 1663, he was sent ambassador to the czar of Muscovy, to recover the privileges of the Russian company. He met with no success in this embassy; but, on the contrary, was treated with disregard, and even indignity, which he resented with a proper spirit. He afterwards went in quality of ambassador to Sweden and

Created April 20, 1661.

* See more of him in his "Letters," with his Life prefixed, published in a quarto volume, 1770. These "Letters" are written in the plain and clear style of an expert and able man of business. It should be observed, that the above character is coincident with that given by bishop Burnet, and should be admitted with caution, particularly in what relates to his death. *His Biographer* endeavours to invalidate the charge of suicide brought against him, telling us, that, "he was a nobleman of most virtuous and religious principles, "and of the greatest sedateness of mind †." *He* says, that "it was then, "and hath since been thought, that he was murdered by Paul Bomeney, a "French servant, who attended him ‡." *He* adds, that Bomeney was strongly suspected to have been prompted to this act by the earl of Sutherland and lord Feversham, and by the contrivance and direction of the duke: that Bomeney, in consequence of this suspicion, was dismissed from the earl's family, and "thereupon cherished and entertained by the court, and made one of the "life-guards ‖."

† "Life," p. xiii. note.
‡ Ibid. p. xi.
‖ Ibid. p xv. notes.

Denmark, to cultivate the alliance with these kingdoms. There is an account of the three embassies in print, with the earl's portrait prefixed. This book contains many curious remarks upon the countries through which he passed *. He was afterwards appointed governor of Jamaica. He died, according to Heylin, in 1684: according to others, in 1686.

WILLIAM, earl of Craven; *in armour; long wig; half length. In Guillim's "Heraldry;" fol.*

Created, March 16, 6164.

The earl of Craven was colonel of the Coldstream regiment of foot-guards, and one of the privy-council to Charles II. He is said to have been secretly married to the queen of Bohemia, the king's aunt. It is certain that he was much in her favour and confidence. The duke of Albemarle and this lord continued in London, and prevented much mischief during the pestilence. He died April 19, 1687, in the 88th year of his age. See the reign of CHARLES I.

ROBERT, earl of Ailesbury; *Lely p. R. White sc. h. sh.* See the next reign, Class II.

DON CARLO, earl of Plymouth; *J. Smith exc. h. sh. mezz.*

Created, July 29, 1675.

Charles Fitzroy, earl of Plymouth, commonly called Don Carlos, was a natural son of Charles II. by Mrs Catharine Peg †, daughter of Thomas Peg, of the county of Derby, esq. This young nobleman, who inherited his mother's beauty, died at Tangier, October 17, 1680. He

* It is reprinted in Harris's "Voyages."

† She is sometimes called Green, as she afterwards married Sir Edward Green, of Essex, baronet. See "Fast. Oxon." ii. col. 153.

He married Bridget, daughter of the lord-treasurer Danby, who was afterwards married to Dr Bisse, late bishop of Hereford.

CHARLES BEAUCLAIRE, earl of Burford; and JAMES lord BEAUCLAIRE, his brother; *White sc. whole lengths; h. sh. In Guillim's "Heraldry;" fol.* Created, Dec. 27, 1676.

There are two beautiful anonymous prints, engraved by A. Blooteling, of these brothers; the elder is in a bonnet, the younger in a cap and feather. The authenticity of these heads hath been questioned; but upon a strict examination, I have no doubt concerning them.

The earl of Burford and lord Beauclaire were natural sons of Charles II. by Mrs Gwynn. The former was created duke of St Alban's, Jan. 10, 1683-4: the latter died at Paris in 1680. There is a picture of Mrs Gwynn and her two sons at Welbeck. It is said, that before the duke of St Alban's was ennobled, his mother calling to him in the king's presence, said, "Come hither, you little bastard;" which the king in a gentle manner reproved her for, she told him that she had no better name to call him by; he was soon after created baron of Hedington, and earl of Burford.

ROBERT, earl of Yarmouth, &c. lord-lieutenant and vice-admiral of the county of Norfolk; *P. Vandrebanc sc. large sh.*

This print, which is very rare, gives a just idea of his person, which, in the latter part of his life was unwieldly from immoderate fatness, to which his father was much inclined.

ROBERT, earl of Yarmouth; *E. Luttrel p. Lloyd exc.* 1682, *mezz.*

Created, July 30, 1679.

Robert, earl of Yarmouth, son of Sir William Paston, of Oxnead, in Norfolk, by Catharine, daughter of Robert Bertie, earl of Lindsey, possessed many virtues as well as ornamental and amiable qualities, and was one of the most learned and polite among the nobility. He was so zealous a cavalier, that he, in his father's life-time, distressed himself to supply Charles II. with money in his exile. He was so devoted to the court, that he was threatened with an impeachment by the popular party, though they had nothing material to lay to his charge, and no man was more capable of defending himself to advantage. About eight years before his death, he was attacked by several ruffians, who shot five bullets into his coach, and one into his body. He had such a sense of this providential escape, that he solemnly kept an anniversary thanksgiving upon that day to the end of his life. He was exemplary in the duties of religion, and expressed a strong sense of it at the approach of death. He died on the 8th of March, 1682, aged 51 years, and was buried at Oxnead.

GEORGE BERKELEY, earl of Berkeley; *in his robes; h. sh.*

Created, Sept. 11, 1679.

George, earl of Berkeley, descended in a direct line from Robert Fitzharding, who was of the royal house of Denmark. He, with his nephew, Charles Berkeley, had the principal management of the duke of York's family, and was one of the privy-council in this and the two following reigns. He bestowed upon Sion College a very valuable library, which was collected by Sir Robert Coke *. He was author of a little

* There is a printed catalogue of the books belonging to this college.

GEORGE EARL of BERKELEY.

From an Original Picture at Sion College.

Publish'd 15 Feb.ʸ 1800. by S. Harding. 127 Pall Mall.

tle book, valuable for its merit as well as it rarity entitled, "Historical Applications, and occasional Meditations upon several Subjects, written "by a person of Honour," 1670; 12mo. ‖. In this book are several striking instances of the testimony which some men of eminence have borne to the importance of religious life, and the consolation to be received from it, especially at the approach of death †. *Ob.* 1698.

VISCOUNTS, &c.

THOMAS BELLASYSE, lord viscount Fauconberg, &c. *Maria Beale p. A. Blooteling sc.* 1676, *large h. sh. scarce and fine.*

THOMAS BELASYSE, (BELLASYSE, or BELLASIS), viscount Falconberg; *White sc. h. sh.*

Thomas Bellasyse viscount Falcongberg, was one of the council of state to Cromwell, whose daughter Mary, he married. He was much in favour with Charles II. and was sent ambassador by him to the state of Venice, and the princes of Italy. In 1672, he succeeded his uncle John, lord Bellasyse, as captain of the band of pensioners, and was created earl of Falconberg by king William, April 9, 1689. He died Dec. 31, 1700. Created, May 25, 1627.

‖ Fenton, in his "Observations on Waller's Poem, [illegible] the author of "Historical applications," &c. says, "He was a person of strict virtue and piety; and of such an undistinguishing affability to men of all ranks and "parties, that I have been told Mr Wycherly strained his character into that "of Lord Plausible in the "Plain Dealer." The founder of this noble "family is said to have been a younger son to one of the Danish kings, who "attended the duke of Normandy, and settled in England after the Conquest."

† I had seen this book, but did not know who wrote it, before the publication of the second edition of the 'Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors," where there is a further account of it.

WILLIAM VISCOUNT STAFFORD; *Luttrel f. large 4to. mezz.*

Created 1640. Sir William Howard, knight of the Bath, was the second son of Thomas, earl of Arundel. Having espoused Mary, sister and heir of the last lord Stafford, he was created a viscount by Charles the First. Though a man of probity and merit, he, in the next reign, fell a victim to the perjured Oates. He expressed the utmost astonishment at the deposition of that miscreant; and on his trial, made a circumstantial and pathetic speech, with great solemnity protesting his innocence "in the presence of God;" but he was condemned by a considerable majority. Such was the iniquity of the times from the rage and infatuation of party. He was beheaded the 19th of December, 1680.

JOHN VISCOUNT MORDAUNT. See the Interregnum.

WILLIAM, LORD RUSSEL; *Kneller p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of the duke of Bedford; Illust. Head.*

WILLIAM, lord RUSSEL; *Æt.* 44, 1683; *Kneller p. Vandrebanc sc. large h. sh.*

WILLIAM, lord RUSSEL; *Kneller p. Picart, sc. direx.* 1724; *4to.*

WILLIAM, lord RUSSEL; *Æt.* 44, *&c. Cooper exc. mezz. 4to.*

WILLIAM, lord RUSSEL; *&c. savage sc. In a large h. sh. with seven others.*

His portrait at Woburn Abbey bears a strict resemblance to Houbraken's print.

William, lord Russel, was a man of probity and virtue, and worthy of a better age than that in which he lived; an age, when silence and freedom

S. Harding del.t A. Birrell sc.

LORD RUSSELL.

The Original in the Possession of the Duke of Bedford at Wooburn.

dom of speech were equally criminal; when a perjured witness was more esteemed than an honest patriot, and law and equity were wrested to the purposes of an enraged faction, and an arbitrary court. As he was apprehensive for the civil and religious liberties of his country, he distinguished himself by promoting the bill for excluding the duke of York from the crown, which he carried up to the house of peers *. He thought resistance preferable to slavery; he had moreover the honesty to avow it, and persisted in it to the last, tho' a retraction of this principle would probably have saved his life †. He was accused of being an accomplice in the Rye House Plot, and consequently of conspiring the death of the king, a crime of which he was absolutely innocent. All that was proved against him, by suspected witnesses, was, that treasonable words were uttered in his presence, though he bore no part *in*, or assented *to* the conversation which occasioned them. When he had taken his last leave of his lady, he said that "the bitterness of death was past;" and he soon after went to his execution, and submitted to the fatal stroke with a resolution worthy of the cause in which he suffered. He was the protomartyr of patriotism in this reign: Algernon Sidney was the second ‖. He was beheaded July 21, 1683.

The

* Col. Titus, in his ſpeech for excluding the duke of York, declared, "That to accept of expedients for ſecuring the Proteſtant religion, after ſuch a king "mounted the throne, was as ſtrange, as if there were a faction in the lobby, "and they ſhould vote, that they would rather ſecure themſelves by letting "him in, and chaining him, than by keeping him out." This ſentiment is put into verſe by Bramſton, in his "Art of Politics."

† See Birch's "Life of Tillotſon," p. 101, and ſeq. Edit. 2.

‖ Patriotiſm is perhaps the moſt frail, as it is the moſt ſuſpected of all human virtues; and it ſeems, from ſome recent inſtances, to be almoſt as difficult to bring poſitive proof of the ſincerity of it, as it is to prove a negative in point of chaſtity. The patriotic characters of lord Ruſſel and Algernon

The lord GREY; *Lely p. Browne; h. sh. mezz.*

Thomas, son of Thomas, lord Grey, and grand-son of Henry, earl of Stamford. He succeeded his grandfather in title and estate, after the demise of his father, in 1673. He was, in the reign of William III. chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, and lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Leicester.

ANTHONY

non Sidney, supported by an apparent inflexibility of conduct, and sealed by martyrdom, seemed to be fixed upon an immoveable foundation. But this foundation, everlasting as it seemed to be, has, in the opinion of some, lately sustained an alarming shock ‡. *Possibly*, in a mercenary age, when other means had been tried in vain, they thought it expedient to baffle the arts and instruments of corruption by turning them against itself, and to *seem* to yield to it from an honest motive of liberty; and that in this "*the end would justify the means.*" But this is too disingenuous a refinement in politics to admit of any stress. It is much more probable, that Barillon appropriated a large portion of secret service-money to his own use, and artfully placed it to the account of Algernon Sidney. Hence he might at once have gained credit with the king his master, by persuading him that he had conquered the stubborn virtue of a formidable enemy to despotism, and paid that attention to his own emolument, which was very probably his principal aim. Fond as mankind are of novelty and censure, they scarce ever efface the early impressions which they have received in favour of those they love and admire. Hence it is that we are extremely averse from believing that there was any real duplicity of character in these illustrious persons.

"————Tarde, quæ credita lædunt,
"Credimus." Ovid.

The whole matter appears to me to turn upon this short question. Which is the fairer object of belief; the patriotism of great and established characters, or the veracity of a man employed in evil arts, and the avowed minister of corruption? I can by no means persuade myself to give credit to Barillon's facts against the tenor of the lives of such men as lord Russel and Algernon Sidney. If the venerable names of Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley *should be*, and I make no question but they *are*, wantonly and wickedly aspersed in the French archives, they would still, in my estimation, retain their primitive purity and dignity, and stand foremost in the bright list of our protestant martyrs.

‡ See Barillon's dispatches, in the Appendix to Dalrymple's "Memoirs."

ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, lord Ashley; *R. Tompson exc. h. sh. mezz.*

Lord Ashley is better known as the son of the lord-chancellor Shaftesbury, and the father of the author of the "Characteristics," than from any thing extraordinary in his own character. His son, who was educated with the greatest care, was, in the early part of his life, under the tuition of Mrs Birch, the learned daughter of a schoolmaster in Oxfordshire, who was so great a mistress of Greek and Latin that she could readily speak these languages. Her pupil read the classic authors in their respective originals, when he was but eleven years of age. He was afterwards under the care of Mr Locke, who was principally concerned in his education. Lord Ashley, who became earl of Shaftesbury upon the death of his father in 1682-3, died Nov. 10, 1699 *.

BARONS.

ROBERT, LORD BROOKE, baron Brooke, of Beauchamp's court, in the county of Warwick, lord lieutenant of the county of Stafford; *obiit Feb.* 13, 1676; *G. Valck sc.* 1678; *large h. sh.* Created, Jan. 9. 162c.

This nobleman was son of Robert Grevile, lord Brooke (who was killed at Lichfield) by Catharine,

* Dryden, in his character of the lord-chancellor Shaftesbury speaks with great contempt of lord Ashley:

"Bankrupt of life, and prodigal of ease:
"And all to leave what with his toil he won,
"To that unfeather'd two-legg'd thing a son."
ABSALOM and ACHIT.

Here the poet evidently alludes to Diogenes's cock, with the feathers plucked off, which he called "Plato's Man;" namely, ζῶον δίπουν, ἄπτηνον *animal bipes implume.* Vide "Diog. Laert." Edit. Hen. Steph. p. 213.

Catharine, daughter of Francis, earl of Bedford. He married Anne, daughter of Sir William Dodington, of Bremer, in Hampshire; by whom he had two daughters, one of whom espoused William, earl of Kingston, and the other Charles, duke of Manchester. As he died without issue-male, the barony descended to Fulk, his surviving brother.

Created Jan. 27, 1684.

"JOHN, lord BELASYSE, (or BELLASYSE *) "baron of Worlaby, during the late wars, lieute- "nant-general of the counties of York, Nottingham, "Lincoln, and Derby; governor of the city of York "and garrison of Newark, and captain-general of "his majesty's horse-guards to king Charles I. late "captain-general of the forces in Africa, and gover- "nor of Tangier; lord-lieutenant of the East-Riding "of Yorkshire, governor of Hull, and captain of "the guard of gentlemen-pensioners to his present "majesty, king Charles II." *Vandyck p. (Reg. Car.* "*I.) R. White sc. engraved in the manner of Lombart's half lengths.*

John, lord Bellasyse, second son of Thomas, lord viscount Falconberg, raised six regiments for Charles I. in the civil war; and was an officer of distinction at the battles of Edge-hill, Newbury, and Naseby, and at the sieges of Reading and Bristol. He fought with his usual valour at the battle of Selby, and bravely defended the garrison of Newark against the English and Scottish armies. He was, for his loyalty, three times imprisoned in the Tower. Upon the passing of the Test Act, in 1672, he resigned all his employments on account of his religion, which was that of the church of Rome ‖. He

* His name is sometimes spelt Bellasis, but it is more properly written Bellasyse.

‖ Titus Oates, in his Narrative of the pretended Plot, 1678, mentions this nobleman as deeply concerned in exciting a rebellion. This occasioned his im-

He was appointed first commissioner of the treasury in the next reign. *Ob.* 10 Sept. 1689.

CHARLES, lord GERARD, of Brandon, gentleman of the bed-chamber to his sacred majesty, and captain of his majesty's horse-guards, &c. 1666; *W. Sherwin sc. sh.*

Charles, lord Gerard, who descended from the very ancient family of Geraldine, or Fitzgerald in Ireland, raised a regiment of foot, and a troop of horse, for Charles I. in the civil war. He fought in many battles with the ardour of a volunteer, and displayed, at the same time, all the conduct of a veteran. He particularly signalized himself in Wales, where he took the fortresses of Cardigan, Emblin, Langhorne, and Roche; as also the strong town of Haverford West, with the castles of Picton and Carew. He had two brothers and several uncles, who had commands in the royal army. Ratcliffe Gerard, one of his uncles, had three sons, who all fought for the king at the battle of Edge-hill. He was one of the lords who presented the duke of York, as a Popish recusant, at the King's Bench bar, in Westminster-hall *. He was created earl of Macclesfield, July 23, 1679, and died Jan. 7. 1693-4. Created, 21 Car. I.

DENZIL HOLLES, baron Holles; *White sc. Frontispiece to his "Memoirs," 1699; 8vo.*

DENZIL, baron HOLLES, of Ifield; *Æt.* 78, 1676; *Ravenet sc. In the "Historical Collections relating to the Families of Cavendish, Vere, Harley, and Ogle; by Arthur Collins," 1752; fol.*

There

prisonment in the Tower, where he remained in durance till the accession of James II.

* See Birch's "Life of Tillotson," second edit. p. 78.

There is a portrait of him at Welbeck.

Created. April 20. 13 Car. II.

Denzil, lord Holles, second son of John, the first earl of Clare, was one of the most distinguished of the popular leaders in the reign of Charles I. His courage, which was very extraordinary, was constitutional, and proceeded from a principle inherent in his family. His patriotism, which was as extraordinary and as active as his courage, seemed to proceed from as fixed a principle. In the part which he acted against Charles, with whom he had formerly lived in great intimacy, he appears not to have been influenced by personal hatred, party animosity, or the common motives of interest or ambition. He acted from a much nobler motive than any of these, *an inviolable attachment to the liberties of his country*. He had long entertained a jealousy of the prerogative; and therefore, in the last parliament of James I. sided with the party that opposed the court. This jealousy was much increased in the next reign; and he entered, with his usual spirit, into all those measures that he thought necessary to reduce the power of the king within bounds, and became a leader of the Presbyterian party, as he believed it to be on the side of liberty. He was greatly alarmed upon seeing Cromwell at the head of the Independents; and Cromwell was little less alarmed at seeing so able a chief at the head of the Presbyterians. He was, by the Independent faction, impeached of high-treason, which occasioned his flying into France. He was employed in several embassies after the Restoration, when he retained the same jealousy for liberty. He refused the insidious presents offered him by Lewis XIV. with as much disdain as he had before refused 5000l. offered him by the parliament, to

indemnify

DENZIL LORD HOLLES,.

Pub. June 1. 1803. by J. Scott. N°. 47. Strand.

indemnify him for his losses in the civil war †. *Ob.* 1679-80, *Æt.* 81.

SCOTCH NOBILITY.

JOHN, duke of Lauderdale; *Lely p. Houbraken sc.* 1740. *In the collection of the earl of Dysert. Illust. Head.*

JOHN, duke of Lauderdale; *Riley p. Becket f. h. sh.*

JOHN duke of Lauderdale; *robes of the garter; Valck sc.*

The duke and dutchess of LAUDERDALE; *Lely p. Tompson exc. sh. mezz.*

The original picture is in an apartment belonging to the earl of Breadalbane, in Holyrood House.

The duke of Lauderdale, who had been employed in several treaties in the late reign, and had been a sufferer in the cause of Charles II. was highly in favour with that prince. He was thought, before the Restoration, and especially during his imprisonment after the battle of Worcester, to have had some sense of religion; but his conduct afterwards was utterly inconsistent with every social and religious principle. He taught the king the political maxim of "neglecting his friends, and making friends of his enemies." His whole system of politics was much of the same cast. When he was high-commissioner in Scotland, he enslaved his country Creat. duke 1672.

† If the reader candidly conſiders the ſituation of the patriotic, or popular party, with regard to France, in the year 1679, he will be inclined to think that Lord Hollis, how much ſoever Barillon, the French ambaſſador, might flatter himſelf, was far from being cordially in the intereſt of Lewis XIV. as it ſtood in oppoſition to that of his own country ‡. But granting all that is ſaid of him by this miniſter to be true, he ſeems to have been the laſt and the leaſt corrupted of the patriots.

‡ See Dalrymple's "Memoirs," vol. ii. artic. i. p. 260, &c. and compare what is ſaid of him with the tenor of his conduct. See alſo the laſt note to the article of Lord Ruſſell.

try by every mode of oppression; he loaded it with taxes, ruined its trade, plundered its inhabitants, and persecuted its religion. When the people were grown mad by his cruelty, he obstructed the course of justice, and blocked up every avenue to the throne. He was one of those who were employed in forging chains for the English, and who will ever be remembered by the name of the *Cabal*. He was servile and imperious, haughty and abject; was a man of great learning, but aukward and ungainly in speech and behaviour. He practised all the arts of cunning and dissimulation to gain power, and was the barefaced tyrant after he had gained it. *Ob.* 24 Aug. 1682.

JAMES, earl of Perth, &c. *Æt.* 31; *Wm Faithorne ad vivum del. & sc.*

"JAMES, earl of Perth; lord Drummond and "Stobhall; lord justice-general of the kingdom of "Scotland; one of the extraordinary lords of the ses-"sion; and one of the lords of his majesty's most "honourable privy-council in that kingdom;" 1683, *Æt.* 34. *Kneller p. R. White sc. h. sh.*

The inscription of this print has been altered, both as to his age and preferments. This was done when he was made high-chancellor of Scotland, in 1684. See the next reign.

THOMAS, earl of Elgin, *Æt.* 62, 1662; *Faithorne sc. h. sh. Before his Funeral Sermon.*

There is a portrait of him at Dunham, the seat of the late earl of Warrington, and now of the earl of Stamford.

Created. June 21, 1611.

This nobleman was brother and successor in honour and estate to Edward, lord Bruce, who was killed in a duel by Sir Edward Sackville, afterwards

RICH.D LORD MAITLAND

From an Original Picture in the Collection of the Right Hon.ble Lord Fred.k Campbell

Publ.d 1. Dec.r 1798 by Edw.d Harding 98 Pall Mall.

afterwards earl of Dorset. He attended Charles I. at his coronation in Scotland, when he was created earl of Elgin. He was also created baron Bruce, of Wharlton, in the county of York, 17 Car. I. He was a man of uncommon parts, and of a good domestic character. The delicacy of his constitution, which was hectic, prevented him from interesting himself in the administration of public affairs, for which he was well qualified by his natural and acquired abilities. He was the first in descent from Mary, queen of France, youngest daughter of Henry VII. His son Robert was created earl of Ailesbury. *Ob.* 21 Dec. 1663.

RICHARDUS, DOMINUS MAITLAND, &c. *Kneller p. Vandrebanc sc. large h. sh.*

Richard, lord Maitland, was eldest son of Charles, earl of Lauderdale, brother to the high-commissioner of Scotland *. He was lord justice-clerk for that kingdom, to which high office he was promoted in 1681: he was also one of the privy-council in this reign. He lost his places for corresponding with the earl of Argyle, who was attainted. This occasioned his flying into France, where he translated the "Æneis," which he thoroughly understood as a grammarian, or verbal critic. We see the tame, uninformed features of Virgil in this translation; but he has seldom, if ever, hit the majestic air of that prince of Roman poets: and even where the latter has exerted all his fire, his translator is as cold as death.

"Such

* Upon the decease of the high-commissioner, the title of duke became extinct, and the dignity of earl descended to his brother Charles, who was succeeded by his son Richard, 1691.

" Such is our pride, our folly, or our fate,
" That few but those who cannot write trans-
" late. DENHAM.

He died abroad, soon after the Revolution.

THOMAS, LORD FAIRFAX, baron of Cameron; *Ob.* 1671, *Æt.* 60; 4*to.* See the reign of CHARLES I. Class VII.

GUALTERUS, COMES DE LESLIE, Cæsareus ad Portam Ottomanicam Orator. *A neat whole length, holding a truncheon.*

Count * Leslie, a Scotsman, who was able in the cabinet, and prudent and intrepid in the field, was from his exact knowledge of men and manners, perfectly skilled in the arts of negotiation. Sir Paul Rycaut, in his Dedication of " The present State of the Ottoman Empire," informs us, that, in his embassy to the Porte, he was treated by the Turks with greater distinction and regard than they had ever paid to any ambassador †. The same author, who was well acquainted with his character, speaks of him in these terms: " To do justice to this " worthy

* He was a count of the Empire, and may be placed here, or at the end of this class.

† See " A Relation of a Journey of the Right Honourable my Lord Henry " Howard, from London to Vienna, and thence to Constantinople, in the " Company of his Excellency Count Lesley, Knight of the Order of the Gol- " den Fleece, Counsellor of State to his Imperial majesty, &c. and Extraordi- " nary Ambassador from Leopoldus, Emperor of Germany, to the Grand Sig- " nior, Sultan Mahomet Han the Fourth. By John Burbury, Gent." 1671, 12mo.

Lord Henry Howard, who was afterwards duke of Norfolk ‖, began his journey in February, 1664, and went to Constantinople the same year. It appears, at p. 34 of this book, that Francis Hay, Baron of Delgate, was nephew to count Leslie. He was one of the embassy, as was also Mr Edward Howard, brother to lord Henry. The earl of Winchelsea was then the English ambassador at Constantinople.

‖ Wood's " Fasti," ii. col. 172.

Arthurus Comes De Donegal
Vicecomes Chicheſter de Carickfergus Baro de Balfaſt. 1661.

The above Inſcription on the Original by Hollar *in the* Britiſh Muſeum.

London Pub. by T. Thane Rupert Street. Nov. 1. 1791.

" worthy person, he hath brought a reputation " to the British nation above any in our age, " whose virtues and industry have acquired the " highest trusts and preferments in foreign parts, " and done the same honour to his king, under " whom he was born a subject, as to the present " emperor and his ancestors, under whom he is, " and hath always been a faithful minister; hav- " ing deserved so eminently for saving the whole " German empire from the treason of Wallestein, " by his own single act of bravery (a story no- " toriously known to all the world) as can never " in gratitude be forgot by that nation, nor want " its due record and place in the history of that " country." Lady Mary Wortley Montague, in her letter from Peterwaradin †, tells us that count Lesly laid Belgrade in ashes, 1685. It is probable, that, by this exploit, he restored tranquillity to the empire.

IRISH NOBILITY*.

ROGER, earl of Orrery, &c. *J. Mynde sc.* 8vo.

Roger, earl of Orrery §, fifth son of Richard, earl of Corke, merited, as well as his father, the appellation of *Great*. He was great in the cabinet, but much greater in the field, where

Created, Sept. 5, 1660.

† Vol. i. p. 134.

* In Gough's "Anecdotes of Topography," p. 686. mention is made of a head of Lord Donnegal, by Hollar, in a map of Enniſhore (Eniſhowen), a province in Ireland, dated 1667. The perſon here repreſented is Arthur Chicheſter, ſecond earl of Donnegal, and nephew to Arthur the firſt ‖. See an account of him in Lodge's "Peerage," vol. i. p. 228.

§ He often occurs in hiſtory under the title of lord Broghill.

‖ Created 30 March, 1647.

he acted a very capital part, and may deservedly be ranked with our military heroes. No man, in these latter ages, has more distinguished himself for cool courage, pregnant invention, and reach of thought, than he has done, in the very article of difficulty and danger; in which none of our countrymen ever equalled him but the great earl of Peterborough, who was altogether as happy in his stratagems and expedients. He, like Atticus, prudently adapted himself to the changes of the times, but not by a timid and cautious conduct, or securing himself by inaction, much less by mean or sordid compliances. He was a most useful subject to Charles the First, Cromwell, and Charles the Second. He was not great in poetry, having written several of his dramatic pieces in the gout, the paroxysms of which seem to have occasioned some straining and distortion of thought in these compositions. Dryden somewhere compares the issue of his brain to the son of Semele, the god who was produced in torture. Mr Walpole, who has given us a detail of his writings, observes, that the "Gout was a very "impotent Muse *." His "Art of War," published in folio, 1677, is a work that does him honour, and is well worthy the reader's notice †. He died October 16, 1670, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. His "State Letters," together with his

* "Noble Authors," vol. ii. p. 239, 2d edit.

† I cannot say so much for his "Parthenissa," a romance, in folio, which was never completed. The author probably thought it unfashionable not to exercise his pen in this species of writing, which was much in vogue in the reign of Charles II.

When England ap'd the gallantries of France,
And every flowery courtier wrote romance.

The greatest work of this kind is "Artamenes, or the Grand Cyrus," Cyrus which is of a size suitable to the grandeur of its hero.

ROGER BOYLE, EARL of ORRERY.

Publish'd 23 Feb.y 1799 by S. Harding, 127 Pall Mall & P. Brown, Gown S.t Soho.

his Life, by his chaplain, Mr Thomas Morrice' are well worth the notice of the reader.

THOMAS, Earl of Ossory; *Van Hove sc. h. sh.*

THOMAS, Earl of Ossory; *a small oval; mezz.*

THOMAS, Earl of Ossory; *Ravenet sc. Engraved for Carte's "Life of the Duke of Ormond;" fol.*

"THOMAS, Lord BUTLER, Earl of Ossory, gene-
" ral of his majesty's subjects of Great Britain, in
" the service of his highness the prince of Orange,
" and the States of the United Provinces; lieute-
" nant-general of his majesty's forces in the king-
" dom of Ireland; lord-chamberlain to the queen;
" one of the lords of his majesty's most honourable
" privy council, in the kingdoms of England and
" Ireland; one of the lords of his majesty's bed-
" chamber; and knight of the most noble order of
" the Garter." *Lely p. Vandrebanc sc. sh.*

A pompous list of titles and honours, under the portraits of men of rank, sometimes compose the history of the persons represented. Here we have a man who shone with unborrowed lustre, whose merit was the foundation of his fame. Though he seemed born for the camp only, he was perfectly qualified for the court; not as a wit, a mimic, or buffoon, but by a propriety of behaviour, the result of good sense and good breeding. His courage on board the fleet was scarcely exceeded by that of prince Rupert and the duke of Albemarle; and theirs was never exceeded by that of any other sea-officer. He commanded the English troops in the service of the prince of Orange; and at the battle of Mons con- 1677.
tributed greatly to the retreat of marshal Luxemburg, to whom Lewis XIV. was indebted for the greatest part of his military glory. He, on

this occasion, received the thanks of the duke of Villa Hermosa, governor of the Spanish Netherlands, and also the thanks of his Catholic majesty himself. His speech, addressed to the earl of Shaftesbury, in vindication of his father, was universally applauded *; it even confounded that intrepid orator, who was in the senate what the earl of Ossory was in the field. These his great qualities were adorned by a singular modesty, and a probity which nothing could corrupt. Poets and historians praise him in much the same terms, as prose naturally rises to the language of poetry, on so elevated a subject. He died July 30, 1680, in the 46th year of his age. The duke of Ormond, his father, said, "that he would not "exchange his dead son for any living son in "Christendom." See Class VII.

ROGER PALMER, Earl of Castlemaine; *in a large wig*; 12*mo*.

Roger Palmer, husband to Mrs Palmer, the royal mistress †, was, by Charles II. created earl of Castlemaine. A man of nice honour would never have accepted of this title, as the whole world knew on what account it was conferred. It indeed appears that he had some scruples upon that head, as he did not accept of it when it was first offered him. In 1680, he was accused as an accomplice in the Meal-Tub Plot, and was brought to a public trial; but nothing was proved against him. He was a good proficient in the mathematics, and was the inventor of a "horizontal globe," of which he wrote an explanatory pamphlet ‡. He was author

* See "Biog. Brit." p. 1075.
† Afterwards dutchess of Cleveland.
‡ "Hist. of Europe for 1705."

Harding Del. Engd by J. J. Van den Berghe.

ROGER PALMER. EARL of CASTLEMAINE.

Pubd by F. & S. Harding August 1. 1798.

author of " An Account of the present War be-
" twixt the Venetians and the Turks," &c. 1666;
12mo. and of " A short and true Account of the
" material Passages in the late War betwixt
" the English and Dutch;" 1671; 12mo. His
head is prefixed to both these books. See more
of him, and his works, in the " Catalogue of the
" Royal and Noble Authors." See also the reign
of James II.

WILLIAM, viscount BROUNCKER, one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, was better known as a man of genius and learning. See Class IX. Created, Sept. 12, 1645.

HENRICUS HERUS, Baro de Colerane, &c. *half-length, standing at a table, h. sh. This print was begun by Faithorne, who engraved the face, wig, and neckcloth, and a very small part of the adjoining drapery; the rest was done by Vertue* *.

HENRY HARE, or HERE, lord Colerane; *an anonymous whole length, in a pilgrim's habit, sitting and writing: Jacob's ladder, with angel's ascending and descending, in a pyramid; a view of Venice at a distance; Faithorne sc. h. sh.*

The reverend Mr Lort, late Greek professor at Cambridge, on whose authority I rely, informed me, that this is the portrait of lord Colerane; and that the print is prefixed to Lauredanus's " As-
" cent of the Soul."

Henry, son of Hugh, the first baron of Colerane, was eminent for divine and human literature. He was particularly skilled in antiquities, especially medals, of which he well knew the utility. His family, which is said to have sprung from a branch of that of Harcourt, in Lorrain, and to have had its Created, 1625.

* From the information of his widow.

descent from one of the Norman adventurers who attended the conqueror, has been noted for men of learning. *Ob.* 2 Oct. 1667.

CLASS IV.

THE CLERGY.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

GILBERTUS SHELDON, archiepiscopus Cantuariensis; *half length; h. sh. mezz.*

The print exactly corresponds with the original painting of him in the theatre, at Oxford. There is another original at Amesbury, similar to the former.

GILBERTUS SHELDON, *a head, copied from this print, by Vertue; large 4to.*

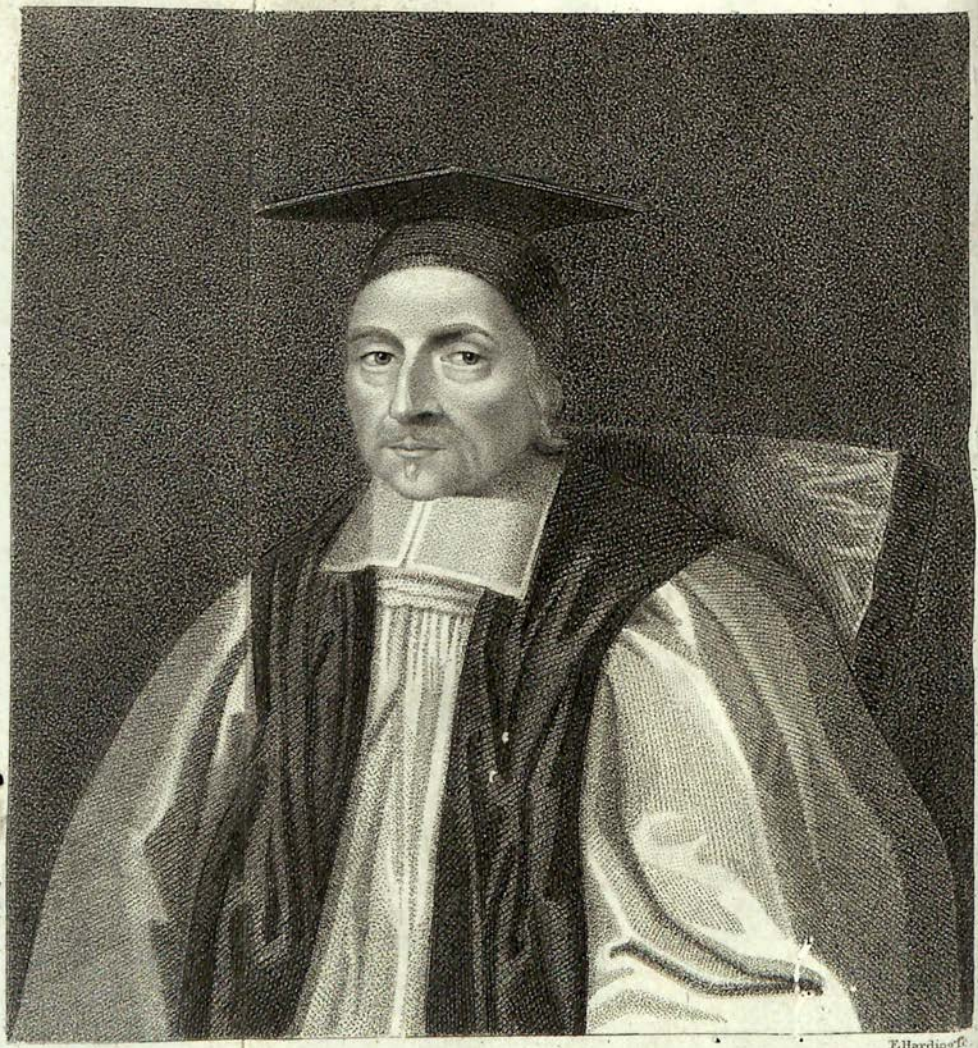
GILBERTUS SHELDON, &c. *D. Loggan ad vivum del. et sc. This was done when he was bishop of London.*

Archbishop SHELDON; *an engraving, 8vo. copied from the larger mezzotinto.*

Archbishop SHELDON; *8vo. mezz.*

Tranſlated from London, Aug. 1663.

Archbishop Sheldon was sometime warden of All Souls college in Oxford, and clerk of the closet to Charles I. who had a great esteem for him. He was, upon the restoration of Charles II. who knew his worth, and during his exile had experienced his munificence, made dean of the Chapel Royal. He was afterwards successively promoted to the sees of London and Canterbury, in both which he succeeded Dr Juxon. His benevolent heart, public spirit, prudent conduct, and exemplary piety, merited the



E.Harding sc.

STEARNE ARCHBISHOP of YORK.

Published 1 May 1799. by Edw.d Harding 98 Pall Mall.

the highest and most conspicuous station in the church †. He expended, in public and private benefactions, and acts of charity, no less than 66,000l. as appeared from his accounts. Much of this money was appropriated to the relief of the necessitous in the time of the plague, and to the redemption of Christian slaves. The building only of the theatre in Oxford cost him 16,000l. This structure alone is sufficient to perpetuate the memory of the founder and the architect. *Ob.* 9 Nov. 1677.

WILLIAM SANDCROFT succeeded archbishop Sheldon in the see of Canterbury. See the next reign.

RICHARDUS STERNE, archiepiscopus Eboracensis; *F. Place f. large h. sh. mezz.*

Richard Sterne, who was educated at Cambridge, was, in the reign of Charles I. master of Jesus college in that university ‡, and chaplain to archbishop Laud. Upon the commencement of the civil war, when the king's necessities were very urgent, he, and several others of the heads of houses, were very instrumental in sending the Cambridge plate to his majesty to be coined for his use. This gave great offence to Cromwell, who seized Dr Sterne, Dr Beale, master of St John's College, and Dr Martin, Translated from Carlisle, June 20, 1664.

† Dr Eachard, in the Dedication of his second Dialogue against Hobbes, says, that he was able to live down many "leviathans."

‡ In the "Strafforde Papers," vol. i. p. 208, is this passage, in a letter of G. Gerard to the lord-deputy Wentworth. "The long-disputed business for "the headship of St John's College, in Cambridge, is now at an end, &c. and "one Sterne, a solid scholar, who first summed up the three thousand and six "hundred faults that were in our printed Bibles of London, is, by his majes-"ty's direction to the bishop of Ely, who elects there, made master of Jesus "College."

master of Queen's, and carried them to London; where they were imprisoned for a year, and afterwards sent on board a ship at Wapping, put under hatches, and treated with great inhumanity *. A little before the execution of his good friend and patron, the archbishop, he was permitted to attend him, and performed the last offices for him on the scaffold. He lived in great obscurity till the restoration, when he returned to his mastership of Jesus College, which he held till he was made bishop of Carlisle. He was afterwards translated to York. He was a man of worth, and of good abilities as an author †. He compiled a system of logic, and wrote a comment upon the 103d Psalm. He gave 1850l. toward the re-building of St Paul's church. *Ob.* 18 June, 1683, *Æt.* 87.

GILBERTUS SHELDON, episcopus Londinensis; *D. Loggan ad vivum del et sc. h. sh.* See the first article of this class.

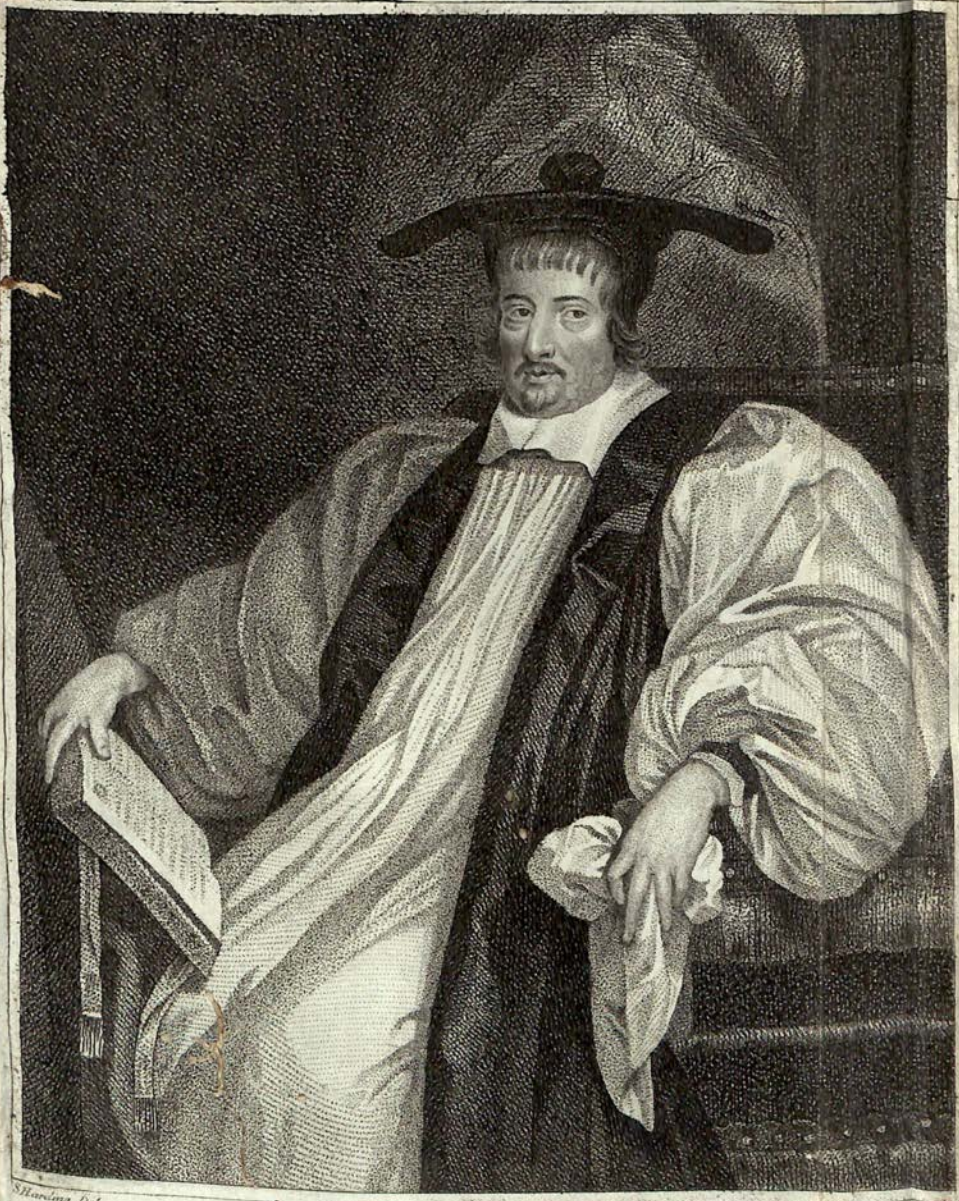
HUMPHREDUS HENCHMAN, episcopus Londinensis; *Lely p. half length; h. sh. mezz.*

Translated from Salisbury, Sept. 15, 1663.

Humphrey Henchman, who was educated at Clarehall in Cambridge, was, for his merit, promoted to the chantorship of Salisbury, in the reign of Charles I. He was one of those that helped to conceal Charles II. and were instrumental to his escape, after the battle of Worcester. Several of the royalists who assisted the king

* See more in the "Quercla Cantabrigienſis," at the end of the "Mercurius Ruſticus," p. 4. & ſeq. It is there ſaid, that ſome actually made it their buſineſs to get them ſold to Algiers for ſlaves.

† He had the honour of being reported the author of the "Whole Duty of "Man." See Maſters's "Hiſtory of Corpus-Chriſti College, in Cambridge," where there is a good account of him.



S. Harding Del.

B. Clamp. Sculp.

GILBERT SHELDON, ARCH BISHOP of CANTERBURY.

From an Original Picture in the Possession of John Simes.

king upon this important occasion, were rewarded by him at the Restoration, and were then among the most popular persons in the kingdom. Dr Henchman succeeded Dr Duppa in the see of Salisbury, and was removed to London upon the translation of Dr Sheldon to Canterbury. He was, soon after his removal, made lord almoner. When the declaration for liberty of conscience was published, he was much alarmed, and strictly enjoined his clergy to preach against popery, though it gave great offence to the king. His example was followed by the other bishops. He was editor of the "Gentleman's Calling," supposed to be written by the author of the "Whole Duty of Man *." *Ob.* Oct. 1675. March 15, 1671-2.

HENRICUS COMPTONUS, episcopus Londinensis; *Loggan sc.* 1679; *large h. sh.*—Henry Compton was successor to bishop Henchman in the see of London. There is some account of him in the next reign.

JOHANNES COSIN, episcopus Dunelmensis; *W. Dolle sc. Before his "History of Transubstantiation,"* 1676; 8*vo.*

John Cosin was master of Peter-house in Cambridge, and dean of Peterborough, in the reign of Charles I. in which he enjoyed several other considerable preferments. He was accused of introducing superstitious innovations in the church of Durham, of which he was then prebendary †, by Peter Smart, who had been prosecuted by him for preaching against episcopacy. He Consec. Dec. 2, 1660.

* See the epistle prefixed to the octavo edition of that book.

† He is, in Rapin's "History," said to have been dean; but this is a mistake.

He held his deanery but a short time, as he was the first of the clergy who were sequestered from their dignities and benefices by the parliament †. In 1643, he retired to Paris, where he was appointed chaplain to the Protestant part of queen Henrietta's family. He succeeded Dr Morton in the see of Durham; and, while he sat in that see, expended large sums in public and private charities and benefactions. He died Jan. 15, 1671-2, in the 78th year of his age. His principal work, which shews him to have been a man of learning, is his "Scholastical History of "the Canon of the Holy Scripture;" a book still in esteem. The first edition was published in 1657, the second in 1672; 4to.

NATHANAEL CREW, successively bishop of Oxford and Durham in this reign. See the next.

BRIAN DUPPA, quondam episcopus Wintoniensis; *R. W. (White) sc. Before his "Holy Rules "and Helps of Devotion," &c. small 12mo.* 1674.

There is a portrait of him at Christ-church in Oxford, of which college he was dean.

Tr. from Salisbury, Oct. 4, 1660.

Brian Duppa, who was successively promoted to the bishoprics of Chichester and Salisbury by Charles I. was, upon the restoration of Charles II. advanced to the see of Winchester. He had been preceptor to the latter of these princes, and was, in all respects, well qualified for that important office. He was a very handsome personage, of a graceful deportment, and of an irreproachable life. He lived in retirement at Richmond during the Usurpation; and was

† He was installed dean in Nov. 1640.

was then hospitable, generous, and charitable, to a degree beyond his fortune. He is said to have received 50,000l. for fines, soon after his translation to Winchester. It is certain that he remitted no less than 30,000l. to his tenants, and that he left 16,000l. to be expended in acts of charity and munificence. He left legacies to Christ-church, and All Souls College, in Oxford; and to the several cathedrals in which he sat as bishop; and founded an alms-house at Richmond. The king asked his blessing on his knees, as he lay on his death-bed. He died March 26, 1662. He was author of Sermons, and several books of devotion. When he was bishop of Chichester, he published his "Jonsonius Verbius," which is a collection of verses in praise of Ben. Jonson and his works, by above thirty different hands.

GEORGE MORLEY, bishop of Winchester; *P. Lely p. R. Tompson exc. large h. sh. mezz.*

GEORGE MORLEY, &c. *Lely p. Vertue sc.* 1740. *In the collection of General Dormer, at Rowsham. Illust. Head.*

GEORGE MORLEY, &c. *sitting in a chair; h. sh. mezz.*

This print, as I learn from Vertue's manuscript, was done by Vansomer.

There is a portrait of him at Christ-church in Oxford, of which he was canon, and afterwards dean.

There is another by Sir Peter Lely, at Amesbury.

George Morley, some time chaplain to Charles I. was a polite scholar, and an eminent divine, especially in controversy. He was, Translated from Worcester, May 14, 1662.

in the early part of his life, one of Ben. Jonson's sons. He was also an intimate friend of Lord Falkland, Mr Hyde, Mr Chillingworth, Mr Waller *, and others of the first eminence in the late reign. One of his excellencies, which raised him much in the esteem of all his friends, helped to degrade his character in the opinion of his enemies. This was his wit, which was natural, but uncommon; keen, but inoffensive. The very faculty was condemned by many in this age, without the least regard to its application. After the death of the king, he retired to the Hague, where he attended on Charles II. He afterwards resided at Antwerp, where he was very assiduous in his ministerial duty. During his residence abroad, he contracted an intimacy with Rivetus, Heinsius, Salmasius, Bochart, and other persons of rank in the learned world. Upon the Restoration, he was made dean of Christ-church, and the same year bishop of Worcester, whence he was translated to Winchester. His constant practice was to rise at five o'clock in the morning, to go to bed at eleven, and eat but once a day. By these rules he preserved his health, with very little interruption, through the course of a long life. He died Oct. 29. 1684. His writings are chiefly on polemical subjects †.

PETRUS

* Mr Morley was under an arreſt for a debt, when this gentleman firſt became acquainted with him; and it is ſaid that he paid the debt on condition that he would live with him at Beconsfield, which he did for many years. Mr Waller acknowledged, that he was indebted to him for his taſte of the ancient claſſics. See the "Life of Waller," before his works 12mo.

† In 1683, he publiſhed ſeveral treatiſes in a quarto volume. In the preface is a good account of the religious character of Anne Hyde, dutcheſs of York, before her converſion to popery.

PETRUS MEWS, Wintoniensis episcopus, &c. *qui pugnavit et oravit pro pace regni et ecclesiæ; D. Loggan ad vivum del. et sc. h. sh. There are two oval prints of him, smaller than the former, without the name of an engraver.*

His portrait is at St John's college in Oxford, of which he was president.

Peter Mews, who was a fellow of St John's college, left that Society upon the commencement of the civil war, and entered into the royal army, where he was promoted to the rank of a captain. He served the king both in England and Scotland, and afterwards retired beyond the seas. In the time of the Interregnum, he entered into holy orders, and was, by a relation, presented to the rectory of Lambourn in Essex, which he was not suffered to enjoy. As he had been a zealous royalist, preferments were heaped upon him after the restoration, and he rose by the usual gradations to a bishopric. In February, 1672-3, he was promoted to the see of Bath and Wells, whence he was translated to Winchester. Mr Wood tells us, that "when he sat in the former of these "sees, he was much beloved and admired for his "hospitality, generosity, justice, and frequent "preaching." Bishop Burnet represents him as a man of very slender abilities, with a small pittance of learning, who by his zeal and obsequiousness raised himself through several steps to his high station in the church. In 1685, he again appeared in arms to oppose the duke of Monmouth. *Ob.* Nov. 9, 1706.

Tranſlated from Bath and Wells, 22 Nov. 1684.

His portrait may be placed in the next reign, in which it was probably engraved. See the reign of James II.

RO-

ROBERTUS SANDERSON, Episcopus Lincolniensis, *Æt.* 76, 1662; *Loggan sc. h. sh. This appears to be the original print.*

ROBERTUS SANDERSON, episcopus Lincolniensis; *W. Hollar f.* 1668: 12*mo.*

ROBERTUS SANDERSON, &c. *Æt.* 76. *W. Dolle sc. Before his "Sermons, with his Life;" folio.*

ROBERTUS SANDERSON, &c. *Æt.* 76; *R. White sc. Before his "Life,"* 1678; 8*vo.*

Confec. 28 Oct. 1660.

Dr Sanderson, who stands at the head of all casuists, ancient or modern, was frequently consulted by Charles I. His casuistry is founded on the clear principles of truth and equity, and is very different from that which hath been taught in the schools of the Jesuits; in which sophistry was substituted for argument, and disguise and mental reservation for candour and sincerity *. He was, especially in the former part of his life, remarkable for his excessive modesty: an infirmity oftener seen in men of the quickest sensibility

* The moral character of this great and good man has lately been rashly and feebly attacked by the author of the *Confessional* ‡, and was ably defended by the author of "A Dialogue between Isaac Walton and Homologistes §." Every enemy to church-government hath been, for the same reason, an enemy to bishop Sanderson and every other prelate; but I am confident that the uprightness and integrity of his heart, as a casuist, was never before called in question by any man who was not an entire stranger to his character. He saw and deplored, and did his utmost, *honestly* and *rationally*, to remedy the complicated ills of anarchy in church and state; when "every man projected and "reformed, and did what was right in his own eyes. No image can better "express such a condition, than that of a dead animal in a state of putrefaction; "when, instead of one noble creature, as it was when life held it together, "there are ten thousand little nauseous reptiles growing out of it, every one "crawling in a path of its own ‖."

‡ ——————Telumque imbelle sine ictu
Conjecit. VIRG.

See the 2d edit. of the "Confessional," betwixt page 299. and 313.

§ Lond. 1768, 8vo.

‖ Mudge's "Sermons." Sermon on the Evils of Anarchy, p. 86.

NICHOLAS MONCK, B^P. of HEREFORD. 1660.

Obit 1661. aet 60.

Publish'd Aug. 20th 1802, Wm Richardson, York House, 31 Strand.

bility and the best understanding, than in the half-witted, the stupid, and the ignorant. He would often lament this weakness to his intimate friends. His Latin lectures, read in the divinity school at Oxford, are well known *. His sermons still maintain their reputation for *clearness of reason*, and a purity of style, which seems to be the effect of it. *Ob.* 29 Jan. 1662-3.

Archbishop Usher has given us a just and admirable character of this great prelate, which may be seen at p. 531, of Lloyd's "Memoirs."

NICHOLAS MONCK, Lord Bishop of Hereford, &c. *Jos. Nutting sc. a small head, with several others of the Rawlinson family*; 4*to.*

Nicholas Monck was third son of Sir Thomas Monck, of Potheridge, in Devonshire †, and brother to the general. He lived some years upon a small benefice in that county; but was, before the Restoration, presented by Sir John Greenvile to the rectory of Kilkhampton, worth about 300l. a year. Sir John, at the same time, signified to him, that if he should have occasion to use his interest with his brother, he hoped he might

Consec. Jan. 13. 1660-1.

* Caſuiſtry has perhaps ſtarted more difficulties than ever it ſolved; as nothing is more common than for ſcruples to multiply upon reflection. Dr Sanderſon was frequently embarraſſed in nice points, and was ſometimes at a loſs to know which reaſon ſhould preponderate, among the variety that offered, when the clock informed him that it was time to read his lecture. He was then obliged to determine from neceſſity. It is obſervable, that the haſty deciſions which he made were generally the ſame that he afterwards adhered to, upon the matureſt deliberation.

† The Moncks of Potheridge are ſaid to have deſcended from Arthur Plantagenet, viſcount Liſle, a natural ſon of Edward IV. It is aſſerted, that the race of Plantagenet became extinct with that of Monck: this is very improbable, as the Fitz-Edwards were doubtleſs as numerous as the Fitz-Charles's. But it was not uſual, in the age of Edward, for the natural ſons of kings to be created dukes, or even ſo much as owned.

might depend upon him; Mr Monck assured him that he might. He was afterwards employed by that gentleman, and sent over to Scotland, to engage the general in the king's service. It is probable that the arguments he used had their due weight; but he could not prevail with his brother to enter into confidence with him. His near relation to the man that set the king upon the throne, and his own personal services, entitled him to preferment. He was therefore, in June, 1660, made provost of Eton College, and soon after promoted to the bishopric of Hereford. He could scarcely be said to enjoy this preferment, as he died within a year after his promotion, on the 17th of December, 1661.

EDWARDUS REYNOLDS, episcopus Norvicensis; *R. White sc.* 12*mo.*

Consec. 13 Jan. 1660-1.

Edward Reynolds, preacher at Lincoln's-Inn, and one of the assembly of divines, was, by authority of parliament, preferred to the deanry of Christ-church, in Oxford, on the 12th of April, 1648, soon after the ejection of Dr Samuel Fell. About two years after, he was himself ejected, and Dr John Owen, who was as highly esteemed and revered by the Independents, as Dr Reynolds was by the Presbyterians, was promoted to that deanry, which he enjoyed for about nine years. In 1659, Dr Reynolds was again restored; but the next year was obliged to give place to Dr Morley, who was appointed dean by royal authority. The king, soon after his Restoration, endeavoured to bring over to the church some of the most eminent divines among the dissenters, by offering them dignities. They all refused, except Dr Reynolds, who accepted of the bishopric of Norwich.

Norwich. He was universally allowed to be a man of extraordinary parts, and discovers in his writings a richness of fancy, as well as a solidity of judgment. He died the 29th of July, 1676, and was buried in the new chapel belonging to his palace, which he built at his own expence.

JOHN HACKET, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, *Æt.* 78, &c. *Faithorne sc. Over the head is this motto,* "*Serve God and be chearful.*" *There is a character of chearfulness in his countenance* *. *This head is prefixed to his* "*Century of Sermons.*"

JOHANNES HACKET, &c. 1670; *Faithorne sc.* 8*vo.*

The motto of this worthy prelate was perfectly adapted to his character. He was pious and humane, learned and eloquent, and highly esteemed by all that knew him. As his temper was naturally lively, these advantages still added to his innate chearfulness, and rendered him the happy man that he appeared to be. He was chaplain in ordinary to James I. who preferred him to the rectories of St Andrew's, Holbourn, and Cheam in Surrey †. He was in the next reign promoted to a prebend and residentiary's place in the church of St Paul, London; but was soon after forced to quit that, and his rectory of St Andrew's, which he recovered at the Restoration ‡. He was, Consec. 22 Dec. 1661.

R the

* Character, of any kind, is the ſtrongeſt preſumptive proof that a portrait is like the perſon repreſented.

† "Biog. Brit." p. 2456.

‡ Dr Hacket, when miniſter of St Andrew's, Holbourn, having, ſoon after the Reſtoration, received notice of the interment of a fanatic, belonging to his pariſh, got the Burial Office by heart. As he was a great maſter of elocution, and was himſelf always affected with the propriety and excellence of the compoſition, he delivered it with ſuch emphaſis and grace, as touched the hearts of every one preſent, and eſpecially of the friends of the deceaſed, who unani-

the year after, advanced to the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry. He caused the magnificent cathedral, which Dr Plot calls "the finest public "building in England *," to be repaired and beautified, at the expence of 20,000 l. He wrote, during his retirement with his pupil Sir John Byron, at Newstede Abbey, his Latin comedy, entitled, "Loyola," which was twice acted before James I. His "Sermons," and his "Life of Archbishop Williams," to whom he was domestic chaplain, were published after his decease. The former are too much in the style of bishop Andrews; the latter is thought to be too favourable to the character of the archbishop. But this is not to be wondered at, as it is as difficult for a good-natured and grateful person to speak ill of his friend and patron, as

unanimously declared, that they never heard a finer discourse. But how were they astonished, when they were told that it was taken from our liturgy, a book which, though they had never read, they had been taught to regard with contempt and detestation ‡!

This story, but without the name of Dr Hacket, who was certainly meant, is circumstantially told in bishop Sprat's excellent Discourse to his Clergy, 1695, p. 15. &c.

* The West fronts of the cathedrals of Lichfield, Wells, and Peterborough, are greatly and deservedly admired: So is the church of Salisbury, which was begun early in Henry the Third's reign, and finished upon a settled plan, without any variations: and is therefore by far the most regular of all our ancient churches ‖; but these beautiful and magnificent Gothic structures are by no means comparable to the church of St Ambrose at Milan, and the cathedral at Rheims. There is a fine print of the last in Beger's Antiquities of that place; a small 4to. in French.

‡ The worthy bishop Bull, when a parish-priest, is known to have practised the same honest art, with like success, in using other offices of our liturgy. See his "Life," p. 40 and 55.

‖ See Bentham's "Hist. &c. of the Church of Ely," p. 38, &c. where are some excellent remarks on our Gothic churches †. There are two prints of the cathedral of Salisbury worth the reader's notice; the one drawn by Jackson, and engraved by Fougeron; the other, an inside view, drawn by Biddlecombe, a gentleman's servant, and engraved by Miller, who used to write his name Muller.

† In Mr Grose's beautiful and curious work, is a no less excellent account of the Saxon architecture.

His face you see; but not his noble mind
That like his fame was great and unconfin'd;
Yet humble too, and honors would prevent:
But's virtues built the greatest monument;
Which all devouring time cannot deface,
Till the world wants both gratitude and grace.

Pub April 1 1798 by W Richardson N°31 Strand

as it is to speak ill of himself. *Ob.* 28 Oct. 1670. *Æt.* 78.

EDWARD RAINBOW, Bishop of Carlisle, Æt. 74. *Sturt sc. Before his "Life," by Jonathan Banks* *; *scarce.*

Edward Rainbow was born at Bliton, near Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, on the 20th of April, 1608. He was educated at Magdalen college in Cambridge, of which he was some time master. He gave early proofs of the quickness and brilliancy of his parts, by an extemporary speech, spoken at a public act, when he was called upon to supply the place of the prevaricator †, who was ordered, by the vice-chancellor, to be pulled down for his scurrility. He afterwards acquitted himself with honour in an unpremeditated sermon, preached, at the request of the vice-chancellor, before the university; the person whose turn it was to preach failing to perform his duty. He was celebrated for his eloquence in the pulpit; but his style was in the former part of his life too florid, and bordering, at least, upon affectation, a fault which he afterwards corrected. He was a man of polite manners, uncommon learning, and of exemplary piety and charity. He died on the 26th of March, 1684. There are only four of his sermons in print, the most considerable of which is that which he preached at the death of Anne, countess of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery. There runs through all his works a vein of the pedantry of the two former reigns. Consec. July 10, 1664.

* See "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 1168.
† Called Terræ Filius, at Oxford.

SETHUS WARDUS, episcopus Salisburiensis; *Loggan sc.* 1678; *large h. sh.*

His portrait, by Greenhill, is in the Townhall, at Salisbury.

Consec. Bp. of Exeter 20 July, 1662, tranſlated to Salisbury Sept. 1667

Seth Ward was the first that brought mathematical learning into vogue in the university of Cambridge; where he lectured his pupils in the "Clavis Mathematica," a well known work of the celebrated Mr Oughtred. He was followed by Dr Barrow, who carried this branch of science to a great height. These able mathematicians were succeeded by Mr Isaac Newton, who made such discoveries as perhaps no human capacity was ever equal to but his own *. Dr Ward particularly excelled in astronomy, and was the first that demonstratively proved the elliptical hypothesis †, which is more plain and simple, and consequently more suitable to the analogy of nature, than any other. He succeeded Mr John Greaves, as Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, and was, a little before the Restoration, elected president of Trinity college, in that university; but was soon after forced to quit this preferment. He published several books of divinity; but the greatest part of his works are on mathematical subjects. See the "Athenæ Oxoniensis." This very able man, whose character was exemplary as a prelate, died on the 6th of January, 1688-9. He was a close reasoner, and an admirable speaker, having, in the house of lords, been esteemed equal, at least, to the earl of Shaftesbury. He was

* Dr John North, who ſucceeded Dr Barrow in the maſterſhip of Trinity college, used to ſay, that he believed Mr Newton would have killed himſelf with ſtudy, if he had not wrought with his hands in making experiments. "Life of Dr J. North, by R. North," p. 243.

† Glanvill's "Plus Ultra," p. 46.

The Lord Bishop of Rochester

was a great benefactor to both his bishoprics; as by his interest, the deanry of Burien, in Cornwall *, was annexed to the former, and the chancellorship of the Garter to the latter, for ever. He was polite, hospitable, and generous; and, in his life-time, founded the college at Salisbury, for the reception and support of minister's widows; and the sumptuous hospital at Buntingford, in Hertfordshire, the place of his nativity. His intimate friend, Dr Walter Pope, the noted author of "The "Old Man's Wish," has given us a just and curious account of his life, interspersed with agreeable anecdotes of his friends.

JOHN DOLBEN, lord bishop of Rochester; *J. Haysmans (Huysmans) p. Tompson exc. large h. sh. mezz.*

JOHN DOLBEN, &c. together with bishop FELL and Dr ALLESTRY; *Lely p. Loggan exc. large h. sh. mezz.*

There is a portrait of him at Christ-church.

John Dolben, who distinguished himself by the early pregnancy of his parts at Westminster school, was, in 1640, elected a student of Christ-church

Consec. 25 Nov. 1666.

* The laſt dean of Burien was Dr Thomas Wykes ‖, who had more wit than diſcretion, and was notorious for his puns, of which the following is recorded by Dr Pope ‡. When Charles I. was in Cornwall, in the time of the Civil War, Dr Wykes, being well mounted, was near his majeſty: The king ſpoke thus to him, "Doctor you have a pretty nag under you: I pray, how "old is he?" To which he, out of the abundance of the quibbles of his heart, returned this anſwer: "If it pleaſe your majeſty, he is in the ſecond year of "his reign (ſein)." The good king did not like this unmannerly jeſt, and gave him ſuch an answer as he deſerved, which was this: "Go; you are a "fool."

‖ He was the last dean before the annexation of the deanry to the bishopric of Exeter. It has since been ſeparated from that ſee.

‡ "Life of Seth Ward," p. 59.

church in Oxford. In the Civil War, when that city was made a garrison for the king, he entered a volunteer into the royal army. He acquitted himself so well in his military capacity, that he was soon made an ensign, and at length advanced to the rank of a major. Upon the disbanding of the army, he again applied himself to his studies; and having entered into holy orders, he was, upon the Restoration, preferred to a canonry of Christ-church. He was afterwards made archdeacon of London, clerk of the closet to the king, and dean of Westminster. In 1666, he was advanced to the bishopric of Rochester, with which he held his deanry in commendam. He was a man of great generosity, candour, and benevolence, and was justly admired as a preacher. The people, as they afterwards did in the reign of Anne, assembled in crowds to hear

" Him of the western dome, whose weighty
" sense
" Flow'd in fit words, and heav'nly eloquence."
Dryden's ABSALOM, &c.

He was afterwards translated to York, and died the 11th of April, 1686. Two or three of his sermons only are in print *.

JO-

* In the " Hiſtory and Antiquities of Rocheſter, &c ‖." by an able hand, is the following character of him, taken from a manuſcript of Sir William Trumbull, who drew this great and good man from the life. " He was an " extraordinary comely perſon, though grown too fat; of an open counte- " nance, a lively piercing eye, and a majeſtic preſence. He hated flattery; " and guarded himſelf with all poſſible care againſt the leaſt inſinuation of any " thing of that nature, how well ſoever he deſerved. He had admirable na- " tural parts, and great acquired ones; for whatever he read he made his own " and improved it. He had ſuch a happy genius, and ſuch an admirable elo- " cution, that his extempore preaching was beyond, not only moſt of other " mens

‖ Printed at Rocheſter in 8vo. 1772, p. 176, 177.

John Dolben Archbishop of York
ob. 1683. ob. 1686. at 62.

Engraved from an Original Picture in the possession of John English Dolben Esq.

Published as the Act directs Sept. 1. 1795. by W. Richardson Castle Street Leicester Square.

JOHANNES WILKINS, nuper episcopus Cestriensis; *M. Beale p. Blooteling sc: large h. sh.*

JOHANNES WILKINS, &c. *White sc. Before his "Principles and Duties of Natural Religion,"* 1675; *8vo.*

JOHANNES WILKINS, &c. *Sturt sc. 8vo.*

Consec. 15 Nov. 1668.

Dr Wilkins, a man of a penetrating genius and enlarged understanding, seems to have been borne for the improvement of every kind of knowledge to which he applied himself. He

" mens elaborate performances, but (I was going to say) even his own. I " have been credibly informed, that in Westminster-Abbey, a preacher fal- " ling ill after he had named his text, and proposed the heads of his intended " discourse, the bishop went up into the pulpit, took the same text, followed " the same method, and, I believe, discoursed much better on each head than " the other would have done. In the judgment he made of other men, he " always preferred the good temper of their minds above all other qualities " they were masters of. I have had the honour to converse with many of the " most eminent men at home and abroad, but I never yet met with any one " that in all respects equalled him. He had a large and generous soul, and " a courage that nothing was too hard for; when he was basely calumniated " he supported himself by the only true heroism, if I may so phrase it, I " mean by exalted Christianity, and by turning all the slander of his enemies " into the best use of studying and knowing himself, and keeping a constant " guard and watch upon his words and actions; practising ever after (though " hardly to be discovered, unless by nice and long observers) a strict course " of life, and a constant mortification. Not any of the bishops bench, I may " say not all of them, had that interest and authority in the house of lords " which he had. He had easily mastered all the forms of proceeding. He " had studied much of our laws, especially those of the parliament, and was " not to be brow-beat or daunted by the arrogance or titles of any courtier " or favourite. His presence of mind, and readiness of elocution, accom- " panied with good breeding and an inimitable wit, gave him a greater superi- " ority than any other lord could pretend to from his dignity of office. In " him we lost the greatest abilities, the usefulest conversation, the faithfulest " friendship, and one who had a mind that practised the best virtues itself, " and a wit that was best able to recommend them to others; as Dr Spratt " well expresses it in his life of Mr Cowley."

I make no apology for exceeding my usual length in this note; the character will best apologize for itself.

was a very able naturalist and mathematician, and an excellent divine. He disdained to tread in the beaten track of philosophy, as his forefathers had done; but struck into the new road pointed out by the great lord Bacon. Considerable discoveries were made by him and the ingenious persons who assembled at his lodgings in Oxford, before the incorporation of the Royal Society; which was principally contrived by Theodore Haak, Mr Hartlib *, and himself. His books on prayer and preaching, and especially his "Principles and "Duties of natural Religion," shew how able a divine he was. His "Essay towards a real Character "and Philosophical Language" is a master-piece of invention †, yet has been laughed at together with his chimeras: but even these shew themselves to be the chimeras of a man of genius ‡. He projected the impracticable "Art of Flying," when the nature of the air was but imperfectly known. That branch of philosophy was soon after much improved by the experiments of his friend Mr Boyle. This excellent person, whose character was truly exemplary, as well as extraordinary, died much lamented, the 19th of Nov. 1672.

PETRUS

* See "Parl. Hiſt." xxi. p. 264, Notes.

†. The Index to this "Eſſay," by the famous Dr William Lloyd, is alſo in its kind a maſter-piece.

‡ Such was his attempt to ſhew the poſſibility of a voyage to the moon; to which the dutcheſs of Newcaſtle § made this objection: "Doctor, where am I to find a place for baiting at, in the way up to that planet?" *Madam*, ſaid he, *of all the people in the world, I never expected that queſtion from you, who have built ſo many caſtles in the air, that you may lie every night at one of your own?*

§ See her character, Claſs IX.

PETRUS GUNNING, Eliensis episcopus; *Loggan sc. large h. sh.*

PETER GUNNING, *inscribed*, "*The bishop of Ely*;" *J. S. exc. small 4to: mezz.*

There is a portrait of him in the university library, and another in the library of St John's college, in Cambridge.

Peter Gunning, a man of quick and lively parts, and of uncommon elocution, was one of the most distinguished persons of his time in polemical divinity. He even carried the war into the enemy's quarters, and not only attacked the Papists, but the sectaries of every denomination. As the Bible was the book which he principally studied, he was scarcely equalled as a textuary. He was also well read in the fathers and ecclesiastical historians, which his memory enabled him to quote upon every occasion. His zeal for his religion, which was grounded upon the knowledge of it, was indeed extraordinary; but it never carried him to the usual excesses of bigotry; nor was he ever known to hate a man's person, because he was no friend to his tenets. He, soon after the Restoration, succeeded Dr Tuckney, a nonconformist, in the mastership of St John's college in Cambridge, and in the chair of regius professor of divinity in that university. The ejected professor was surprised to find a generous friend and benefactor in his successor, who settled on him a handsome annuity for life. He and Dr Pearson were the chief disputants against the Presbyterian divines, at the conference held at the Savoy, in the beginning of this reign *. Bishop Burnet informs us, that "he was a dark and "per-

Confer. 6 March, 1669. Translat. from Chichester, 4 Mar. 1674.

1661.

* See a particular account of this conference in the "Life of Baxter," folio.

"perplexed preacher," and that his sermons abounded with Greek and Hebrew, and quotations from the fathers. He was nevertheless admired by the court ladies: the king said, "they "admired his preaching, because they did not "understand him *." Almost all his writings are on subjects of controversy †. *Ob.* 6 July 1684, *Æt.* 71. See more of him in a discourse by Dr Humfrey Gower, in two sermons preached soon after his death ‡.

JOHANNES PEARSONUS, episcopus Cestriensis, &c. *W. Sonman (Sunman) p. Van Hove sc. h. sh.*

JOHANNES PEARSON, *Æt.* 70; *Elder sc. h. sh.*

JOHN PEARSON, bishop of Chester, *Æt.* 70; 1682; *Loggan sc. h. sh.*

There

* He was handsome in his person, and graceful in his manner. This alon would account for his being admired by the ladies, without that exercise, or rather play of the imagination, which is sometimes occasioned by an unintelligible discourse.

† See Wood.

‡ Dr John Edwards, in the manuscript of his own Life, in the possession of the Rev. Mr Beadon of St John's college, in Cambridge, says "that he de-"voured plenty of authors, but digested none. Though he was at the pains "to make long collections, yet he could not make use of them, not being able "to reduce them into order, and bring them into any tolerable compass: "whence it was, that whenever he came into the pulpit, he marred all with "his intolerable length, and stretched his auditors upon the rack." It should be observed here, that Edwards and he were not friends.

Mr Baker, a man of more candour, in his manuscript "History of St "John's College," speaks thus of him: "He was not the most popular preacher; "being too digressive and immethodical; but what was wanting in his method was "made up by his looks, the most graceful and venerable I ever saw. So that tho' "his discourses were generally long, yet to me they were never tedious; and "I could chearfully follow him through all his rambles, having something "in them extremely charming and apostolical, either from the gracefulness of "his person, or the strength and authority wherewith they were delivered ‡."

‡ See a good account of him in Masters's "History of C. C. C. C." p. 157, 158.

There is a whole length of him by Wood, disciple of Richardson, in Trinity college hall, in Cambridge *. It resembles the head by Loggan, which is the truest likeness of him.

This very learned and pious prelate was successively master of Jesus and Trinity colleges in Cambridge, and also Margaret professor of divinity in that university. He enjoyed several other very considerable preferments in this reign, which were as much above his ambition, as they were below his merit. He was eminently read in ecclesiastical history and antiquity, and was a most exact chronologist. He applied himself to every kind of learning that he thought essential to his profession; and was in every kind a master. His works are not numerous, but they are all excellent; and some of the least of them shew that he was one of the completest divines of his age. The chief are, his "Exposition of the Creed," in English, and his "Vindication of St Ignatius's Epistles," in Latin. The former, which has gone through twelve or thirteen editions, is one of the most finished pieces of theology in our language. It is itself *a body of divinity*, but not *a body without a spirit*. The style of it is just; the periods are, for the most part, well turned; the method is very exact; and it is in general free from those errors which are too often found in theological systems †. He died, after having entirely lost his memory, the 16th of July, 1686 ‡. Consec. 9 Feb. 1672.

JOHN

* The assemblage of whole length portraits of truly great men, educated in this college, gives its hall a noble and venerable appearance.

† There is a translation of this book into Latin by a foreign divine, who styles himself "Simon Joannes Arnoldus, Ecclesiarum balliviæ, sive præfecturæ Sonnenburgensis Inspector."

‡ There is a print of a divine, in a common clerical habit, whose name is

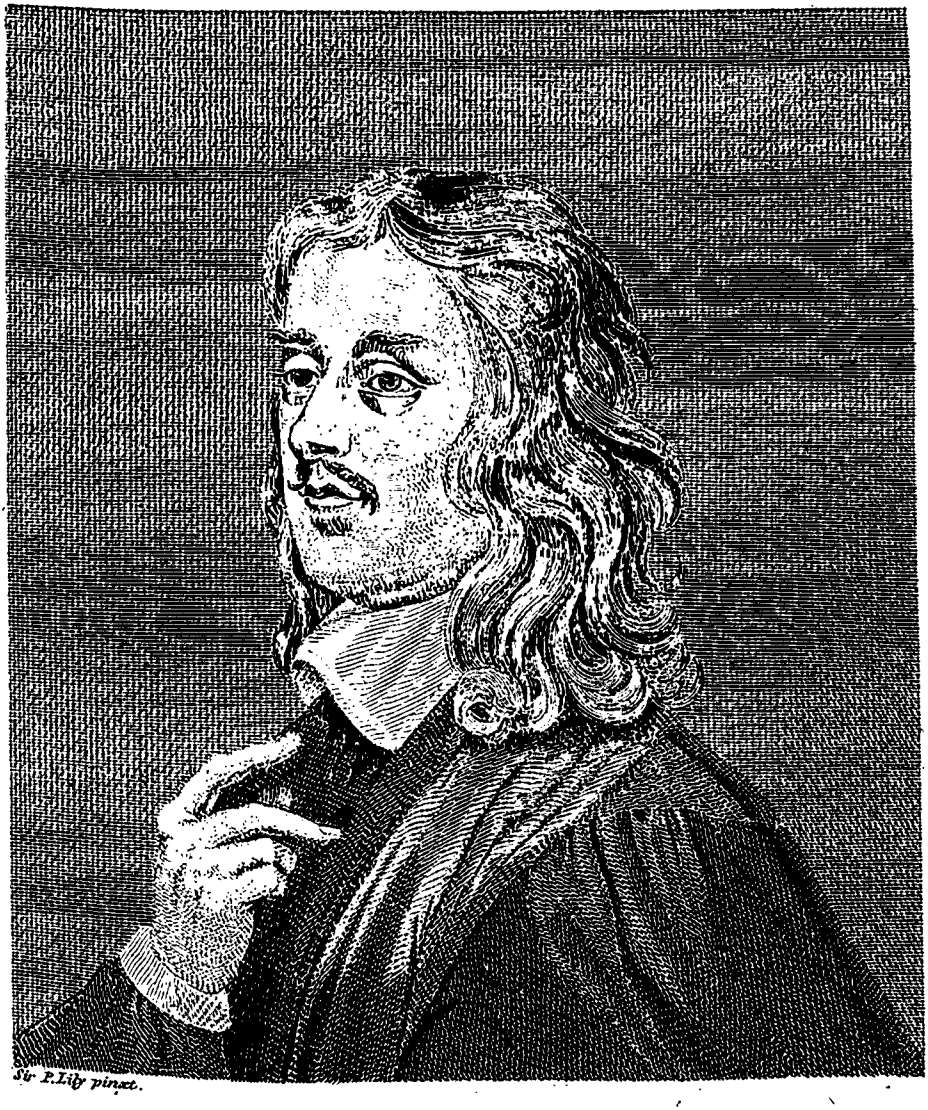
JOHN FELL, Bishop of Oxford ; *sitting ; in the same print with John Dolben, bishop of Rochester, and Dr Richard Allestry. Bishop Dolben is in the middle, Dr Richard Allestry is on his right-hand, and bishop Fell on his left. Lely p. Loggan exc. large h. sh. mezz.*

Portraits of all three are at Christ-church. There is one of Dr Allestry in the picture-gallery at Oxford: this was given by Dr Bathurst: and there is another in the provost's lodge at Eton college,

Confec. 6 Feb. 1675. Dr John Fell, bishop of Oxford, and dean of Christ-church, was one of the most shining ornaments and munificent benefactors to that college. His excellent government, while he was at the head of it, raised its reputation for discipline to a higher pitch than it ever rose to in any former period; and it is well known that some of the most distinguished persons that the kingdom itself ever produced, were trained up under his inspection. He may be traced as a benefactor through several parts of his diocese; and his munificence is seen in every part of his college. The best rectories belonging to it were purchased by him, and he settled on it no less than ten exhibitions. He for many years published annually some book, generally a classic author, to which he wrote a preface and notes, and presented it to the students of his house as a new year's gift. Some of his writings are a proof of the depth, others

is Pearson. As I know not where to put it with propriety, I shall mention it in this place. It is in 12mo. or small 8vo. and engraved by Van Hove. Under the head are these lines:

Prudence and piety agree,
Herein to make an harmony;
Engravers wonders work with ayres;
But Pearson pierceth with his prayers.



Sir P. Lely pinxt.

JOHN FELL, BISHOP OF OXFORD

1675 Ob. 1686 æ. 61

Published June 20. 1806. by Wm. Richardson, York House, Strand.

others of the elegance of his learning; and the books of which he was editor, particularly the works of St Cyprian, are a conspicuous proof of his great industry. He and Dr Allestry are supposed to have written almost all the books attributed to the author of the "Whole Duty of Man *." He has, in his Life of the learned and pious Dr Hammond, shewn how future biographers might do justice to merit in writing his own. *Ob.* 10 July, 1686.

THOMAS BARLOW, bishop of Lincoln. See the reign of JAMES II.

WILLIAM LLOYD, bishop of St Asaph. See the next reign.

THOMAS SPRAT, bishop of Rochester; a writer of eminence, and esteemed by some the classic of this reign. See the next.

THOMAS KENN was promoted to the bishopric of Bath and Wells at the latter end of the reign of Charles II. He attended that prince on his deathbed, and did his utmost to awaken his conscience. Bishop Burnet tells us, that he spoke on that occasion "with great elevation of thought and expression, and like a man inspired." See the next reign.

A SCOTCH PRELATE.

JACOBUS SHARP, St^l. Andreæ archiepiscopus, totius Scotiæ primas, &c. *Lely p. Da. Patton delin. Vertue sc. large h. sh. Over his head is the crown of martyrdom.*

JACOBUS

* This was the opinion of dean Prideaux, who excepts the "Whole Duty of Man" itself.

JACOBUS SHARPUS, &c. 1675; *Loggan sc. h. sh.*

JAMES SHARP, archbishop of St Andrew's, &c. *T. Dudley f. h. sh.*

This prelate was, soon after the Restoration, sent by the Scottish Presbyterians to improve their interest with the king, who easily prevailed with him to abandon that party. He was presently after preferred to the archbishopric of St Andrew's, and entrusted with the management of ecclesiastical affairs in Scotland. His dignity, which was of itself sufficiently odious, became much more so when conferred on a man who was commonly esteemed the betrayer of the religion of his country; who was the friend and coadjutor of Lauderdale, and consequently a persecutor of those that differed from the established church. He was cruelly murdered by nine assassins, within a mile of St Andrew's the 3d of May, 1679, after he had sat in that see about seventeen years.

IRISH PRELATES.

MICHAEL BOYLE, archbishop of Armagh, and lord chancellor of Ireland. See the next reign.

JEREMY TAYLOR, bishop of Down and Connor; *R. White sc.* 8*vo. Before his "Contemplations "of the State of Man,"* 1684; 8*vo. There are two prints of him standing on a pedestal, inscribed, "Mercurius Christianus," &c. and another before his "Holy Dying," pointing to a looking-glass, which exhibits a skeleton; a man, woman, and child are standing by. This is neatly engraved by Lombart, and was done before he was made a bishop.*

This

MERCVRIUS
CHRISTIANVS
Ad te quacunq vocas

This excellent prelate was not only one of the greatest divines that flourished in the seventeenth century, but was also one of the completest characters of his age. His person was uncommonly beautiful, his manners polite, his conversation sprightly and engaging, and his voice harmonious. He united, in a high degree, the powers of invention, memory, and judgment; his learning was various, almost universal; and his piety was as unaffected as it was extraordinary. His practical, controversial, and casuistical writings are, in their several kinds, excellent; and "answer all the purposes of a Christian *." His Sermons appear to the least advantage at present, though they must be allowed to be good for the time in which they were written †. A brilliancy of imagination appears in all his writings; but his "Ductor Dubitantium" is a signal proof of his judgment ‡. His works have been printed in four, and also in six volumes in folio, besides several volumes of devotions in octavo and duodecimo. His books on "Holy Living," and on "Holy "Dying," which are frequently bound together, and his "Golden Grove," have passed through many editions. *Ob.* 13 Aug. 1667. Consec. 27 Jan. 1660-1.

EDVARDUS WETENHALL, S. S. T. P. Corcagiensis et Rossensis episcopus; *J. Vandervaart p. et f. large h. sh. mezz.*

Edward

* The ingenious Mr William Thompſon, late of Queen's college in Oxford, who was a good judge of divinity as well as poetry, uſed to call him "The Homer of Divines."

† See Birch's "Life of Abp. Tillotſon," p. 22, ſecond edit.

‡ It ſhould be obſerved, that the learned and judicious Dr Dodwell, in his "Letter on the Marriage-Act," p. 32, ſpeaks thus of him: "Dr Taylor, in "his voluminous writings, ſaid many lively things which will not bear a ſtrict "examination."

Confec. Feb. 1678. Edward Wetenhall, a native of Lichfield, was educated at Exeter college in Oxford. He was some time minister of Coombe, near Woodstock, and succesively a school-master at Exeter and Dublin. He was preferred to the chantorship of Christ-church, in the latter of these cities, which he enjoyed at the time of his promotion to the see of Cork and Ross. In 1699, he was translated to the united sees of Kilmore and Ardagh. He was a man of learning, especially in divinity and published a considerable number of sermons, and other practical works, and some pieces of controversy; of all which Mr Wood has given us a catalogue. *Ob.* 17. 4.

WILLIAM SHERIDAN, bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

EZEKIEL HOPKINS, bishop of Derry. See the next reign.

DIGNITARIES OF THE CHURCH AND INFERIOR CLERGYMEN.

JOHANNES TILLOTSON, &c. *Lely p. Blooteling sc. large h. sh.*

Promot. 4. Nov. 167_2 JOHANNES TILLOTSON, S. S. theologiæ professor, regiæ majestati a sacris, decanus Cantuariensis; *R. White ad vivum delin. et sc.* 8*vo.* The portraits of him, in his episcopal character, belong to the reign of William III.

JOHANNES BARWICK, S. T. P. S. Pauli Londinensis decanus; *G. Vertue sc. Before his "Life," in Latin,* 1721; 8*vo.*

John

His Grace
JOHN Lord Arch-Bishop
of CANTER- BURY.

G. Vertue Sculp.
IOHANNES BARWICK S.T.P.
Ecclesiæ S.ti Pauli Londinensis Decanus.

John Barwick was born in Westmoreland, and educated at Sedberg school in Yorkshire, where he gave many early proofs of an uncommon capacity, and particularly distinguished himself by acting the part of Hercules, in one of Seneca's tragedies. In the eighteenth year of his age he was sent to St John's College in Cambridge where he presently outshone all of his age and standing; and was so remarkable for his abilities, that, when he was little more than twenty, he was chosen by the members of his college to plead their cause in a controverted election of a master, which was heard before the privy-council. In the time of the Civil War, he was instrumental in sending the Cambridge plate to the king; published the "Querela Cantabrigiensis *," in which he had the chief hand: and wrote against the covenant. He afterwards retired to London, where he undertook to manage the king's correspondence between that city and Oxford; which he executed with great dexterity and address. He also carried on a secret correspondence with Charles, whilst he was at Carisbrook-Castle, and was, on many other occasions, of singular service to him. He was no less assiduous in serving Charles II. He was a man of extraordinary sagacity, had a fertile invention, an enterprising genius, and great courage and presence of mind. He was at length betrayed by one Bostock, belonging to the post-office; and was long confined in a dungeon in the Tower. He was then far gone in a consumption; but living upon gruel and vegetables, he, after some time, recovered to a miracle. Upon his enlargement, he renewed his correspondence with the king, and is said to have furnished

Installed 19 Oct. 1661.

* Printed with the "Mercurious Rusticus".

lord Clarendon with a great part of the materials for his History. He conveyed money to his majesty after the execution of Hewit; and was so dexterous in all his conveyances, that he even eluded the vigilance of Thurloe. See more of him in his "Life" written in Latin by his brother: there are many curious notes in the anonymous translation of it, by Mr Hilkiah Bedford. *Ob.* 22 Oct. 1664.

RICHARDUS MEGGOT, S. T. P. decanus Wintoniensis; *Kneller p. Loggan sc. large h. sh.*

RICHARDUS MEGGOT, S. T. P. *Kneller p. White sc. large h. sh. This print was afterwards copied in 8vo. by the same hand. It may be placed in this or the next reign.*

Installed 9 Oct. 1679.

Richard Meggot, of Queen's College in Cambridge, was rector of St Olave's in Southwark, and vicar of Twickenham in Middlesex. In 1677, he succeeded Bruno Reeves, dean of Windsor, in his canonry belonging to that church; and was, in about two years after, made dean of Winchester. He was a preacher of note in this reign, in which he published several occasional sermons. Ten of his discourses were printed together in 1699, octavo. He died the 7th of Dec. 1692, and was buried in the chapel at Windsor.

RADOLPHUS BATHURST, M. D. *Eccl. Cathedr. Wellensis decanus, reg. majt. a sacris, coll. Trin. Præs. et. acad. Oxon. vice-cancellarius*, 1676; *Loggan sc. h. sh.*

This is supposed to have been done from a portrait in miniature, drawn by Loggan, which he

he left his sister. The painting in Trinity college hall was done from the print.

RALPH BATHURST, &c. *copied by Walker from the preceding. It is prefixed to Mr Warton's "Life" of of him, 1761; 8vo.*

Dr Bathurst in the early part of his life, applied himself to the study of divinity, in which he made a very considerable progress. But when he saw that some churches were defaced or demolished, and others converted into barracks and stables, and that a learned ministry was held in the utmost contempt, he changed the course of his studies, and applied himself to physic. He took a doctor's degree in that faculty, in which he rose to such eminence, that he was, in the time of the Usurpation, appointed physician to the state. Upon the Restoration, he quitted his profession of physic, was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and president of his college; and having entered into holy orders, he was made chaplain to the king, and afterwards dean of Wells. His learning and talents were various: he was the orator and the poet, the philosopher and the divine. He possessed an inexhaustible fund of wit, and was the facetious companion at eighty years of age. Ridicule was the weapon that he made use of to correct the delinquents of his college; and he was so absolute a master of it, that he had it always at hand *. His poetical pieces in the "Musæ "An- Installed 28 June 1670.

* Mr Wharton tells us that he took a whip with him "when he went out "to surprise the scholars walking in the grove at unseasonable hours:" but that he never made use of that illiberal weapon.—The following anecdote of him was told me by a gentleman of character: A milch ass, which was kept near his college for an invalid, who was a member of it, happened to stray into the belfrey, and intangling himself in one of the bell-ropes, made an unusual jangling. Dr Bathurst sent to enquire what was the meaning of it

"Anglicanæ" are excellent in their kind: they are much in the spirit of Ovid, who was his favourite poet. His "Diatribæ Theologicæ" in manuscript, which he began at twenty-three years of age, are much commended by Mr Warton. He died greatly lamented by all that knew his worth, and particularly by the society over which he presided, the 14th of June, 1704, in the 84th year of his age.

GEORGIUS STRADLING, S. T. P. decanus Cicestriensis, *prebendarius Westmon. R. White sc. Before his "Sermons," published after his death*, 1692; 8*vo*.

Installed 1672.

George Stradling was educated at Jesus College in Oxford, whence he was elected a fellow of All Souls. He continued in the university during the Interregnum, and was then much esteemed by Dr Wilson, the music professor, for his extraordinary skill on the lute. He was, upon the Restoration, made chaplain to Dr Sheldon, bishop of London; and, about two years after, preferred to a prebend of Westminster. In 1671, he was installed chantor of Chichester, and the next year dean of that church. There is a short account of him before his "Sermons," by James Harrington, esq. who gives him the character of a man of learning and exemplary life. *Ob.* 19 April, 1688. He lies buried in Westminster-Abbey.

R. LOVE,

it, and was told that it was occasioned by the ass. "I thought, said he, with "his usual quickness, that it was an ass or a gentleman commoner." This was humour as it came from Dr Bathurst; but it was of that kind of humour which by every repercussion loses something of its original force.

R. LOVE. D. D. DEAN OF ELY.
MASTER OF C.C.C.C.

To the rev.d J. Barnardiston D.D the present Master, this Etching is, with Gratitude and Esteem, inscribed by his obedient Servant
M. Tyson.

R. LOVE, D. D. Dean of Ely, Master of C. C. C. C. *etched by Mr Michael Tyson, 4to. The original is in the master's lodge.*

Richard Love, a native of Cambridge, was educated at Clare Hall, of which he was some time fellow. In 1632, upon the death of Dr Butts, he was, by royal mandate, admitted master of Corpus-Christi College, in Cambridge, and, the next year, chosen vice-chancellor of the university. He greatly endeared himself to that learned body, by the signal victory which he gained over Davenport *, at the commencement; and afterwards acquitted himself with uncommon sufficiency in the course of his office, as Lady Margaret's professor of divinity. He was a man of good natural, as well as acquired abilities; and no mean orator. His "mode-"ration was known unto all men;" as by his acquiescence in, rather than his compliance with the changes of the times, during the civil war and the usurpation of Cromwell, he, with singular prudence, but without prostituting his principles, not only maintained the mastership of his college when the majority of the heads of houses were ejected, but so recommended himself to Charles II. that he, soon after the Restoration, was promoted to the deanry of Ely. He published, about the same time, two Latin Orations; one, upon the king's return, spoken at the commencement, in 1660; the other addressed to his majesty in person, at Canterbury, when *he*, as substitute to the vice-chancellor, went to meet him, on his way to London. He enjoyed his

Installed Sept. 28. 1660.

* His assumed, or religious name, by which he commonly went, was Franciscus a Sancta Clare. He had lately published a book, at Douay, in which he attempted to reconcile the articles of the church of England with the decrees of the council of Trent.

preferment but a few months, as he deceased in January the next year †.

JOHANNES SPENCER, S. T. P. decanus Eliensis, *et collegii Corporis Christi apud Cantabrigienses custos; Vertue sc.* 1727; *h. sh.*

Inſtalled 19 Sept. 1677.

This very learned author was, for his singular merit, elected master of Corpus Christi College in Cambridge in 1667; and was afterwards preferred to the deanery of Ely. He published a "Discourse upon Prodigies," together with another concerning Prophecies, Lond. 1665; 8vo. His "Dissertatio de Urim et Thummim," &c. was printed at Cambridge, in 8vo. 1678. But his capital work is his book "De Legibus Hebræorum," the best edition of which was published by Mr Chappelow, in two volumes folio, 1727, to which is prefixed his head, engraved at the expence of the society of Corpus Christi College. *Ob.* 27 May, 1695, Æt. 63.

PETER HEYLIN, sub-dean of Westminster, See the division of the prebendaries.

GULIELMUS HOLDER, S. T. P. &c. *Societatis Regiæ Londini socius*, 1683; *D. Loggan ad vivum del. h. sh.*

Dr William Holder was educated at Pembroke Hall, in the university of Cambridge. About the year 1642, he was presented to the rectory of Blechingdon in Oxfordshire. After the Restoration, he became canon of Ely, canon-residentiary of St Paul's, and sub-dean of the Chapel-Royal. He was a man of a truly philosophic genius, of which he has given abundant

† See a particular account of him in Maſter's "Hiſtory of C. C. C. C."

dant proof in his "Elements of Speech, an Essay "of Enquiry into the natural Production of Letters; with an Appendix concerning Persons "that are deaf and dumb." His "Treatise on "the natural Grounds and Principles of Harmony" is allowed to be as rational a discourse on that subject as was ever published. He exactly knew the powers of the organs of speech, and composed a Natural Alphabet adapted to those powers. This would be a much more eligible alphabet for the Chinese, who have not yet adopted any, than that which is now in use. It was much controverted, whether the glory of first teaching deaf and dumb persons to speak, and understand a language, was due to him or Dr Wallis. The true theory of the art appears to have been published by the latter, in his book "De Loquela," which came forth about six years before Mr Popham was taught to speak by Dr Holder*. Peter de Cestro, physician to the duke of Mantua, is said to have been the first that hit upon this discovery†. *Ob.* 24 Jan. 1697. He lies buried with his wife, who was only sister to Sir Christopher Wren, in the vault under St Paul's cathedral. See more of him in "Athen. "Oxon." II. col. 139.

DANIEL WHITBY, was collated to the præcentorshisp of the church of Salisbury in September, 1672. His portrait, done in his old age, belongs to the reign of Anne.

* Vide "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 139.

† See the "Universal Magazine" for Jan. 1762, p. 15, et seq.—It is obvious to obſerve here, that the firſt rudiments of a newly-diſcovered art are generally ſo imperfect, that the improver of it not only receives his own ſhare of honour, but even that which was due to the firſt inventor.

JOHANNES CONANT, S. T. P. *black cap, &c. 8vo.*

Dr John Conant was, in the time of the Interregnum, rector of Exeter College in Oxford; where he maintained a strict discipline; and caused that society to flourish more than any other in the university. In 1654, he was appointed king's professor of divinity, in the room of Dr Sanderson; but was obliged to resign the chair to him upon the Restoration. In 1662, he was ejected from his rectory of Exeter College for nonconformity; but afterwards conforming, he became vicar of All Saints at Northampton, and was, by bishop Reynolds, whose daughter he had formerly married, made archdeacon of Norwich. He was a few years after preferred to a prebend of Worcester. He was a man of a modest and amiable character; of exemplary piety; and was, in other respects, well qualified for the preferments which he enjoyed. He particularly excelled as a preacher. Several volumes of his Sermons were published by bishop Williams. *Ob.* March, 1693.

Installed archdeacon, 2 June, 1676.

THOMAS HYDE, archdeacon of Glocester; *a bust; Cipriani del. F. Perry sc. Before the collection of his works published by Dr Gregory Sharpe. Oxon.* 1767.

Doctor Thomas Hyde is a great character, but is much less known than he deserves to be, because the studies in which he was occupied are but little cultivated. Those that are acquainted with the Oriental languages are astonished at the progress which was made in them by one man, though aided by the powers of genius, supported and strengthened by incessant industry. Before he was eighteen years of age, he

Installed 12 Jan. 1678-9.

he was sent from Cambridge to London by the celebrated Abraham Wheelock, to assist Mr Brian Walton in the great work of the Polyglot Bible; and, about that period, undertook to transcribe the Persian Pentateuch out of the Hebrew characters, which Archbishop Usher, who well knew the difficulty of the undertaking, pronounced to be an impossible task to a native Persian. After he had happily succeeded in this, he assisted in correcting several parts of Mr Walton's work, for which he was perfectly qualified. Of all his learned writings, the very catalogue of which is a singular curiosity *, his "Religio vete-" rum Persarum" is the most celebrated. This will ever be a valuable book. Dr Gregory Sharpe, the learned and ingenious master of the Temple, has collected several of his pieces, formerly printed and re-published them, with some additional Dissertations and his Life prefixed, in two elegant volumes in quarto. Dr Hyde was archdeacon of Glocester, canon of Christ-church, head keeper of the Bodleian library, and professor both of Hebrew and Arabic in the university of Oxford. He was interpreter and secretary of the Oriental languages during the reigns of Charles II. James II. and William III. He was perfectly qualified to fill this post, as he could converse in the languages which he understood. There never was an Englishman, in his situation of life, who made so great a progress in the Chinese. Bochart, Pococke, and Hyde, are allowed to have been the greatest Orientalists that any age or nation ever produced. *Ob.* Feb. 18, 1702. I am informed by a good hand †, that his mind had been so much engrossed

* See it in the "Athen. Oxon." or the "Biographia."

† The reverend Mr. Merrick of Reading, whose father knew him well.

grossed by his beloved studies, that he was but ill qualified to appear to any advantage in common conversation.

EDVARDUS LAKE, S. T. P. *M. Vander Gucht sc. 8vo.*

EDWARD LAKE, &c. *G. Vander Gucht sc. Before his "Officium Eucharisticum," 12mo. copied from the former.*—It is uncertain when the picture was done from which his head was engraved.

Edward Lake, who had been a member of both universities, but took his degrees at Cambridge, was chaplain to James, duke of York; and, as we learn from the inscription on his monument, he was also tutor and chaplain to his two daughters, Mary and Anne, who afterwards sat upon the throne of Great-Britain. Mr Wood informs us, that he was prebendary and archdeacon of Exeter, and rector of the united parishes of St Mary Hill and St Andrew Hubbard, in London. He was a man of uncommon piety and charity, and a celebrated preacher. He died the first of February, 1703-4, and lies buried in the collegiate church of St Catharine near the Tower, where a monument is erected to his memory. Le Neve, by mistake, says that he was buried in the church of St Mary Hill *.

MARCUS FRANCK, S. T. P. &c. *W. Dolle sc. small h. sh.*

Mark Franck, master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and archdeacon of St Alban's, was author of fifty sermons, published in folio, 1672, with his print prefixed. His character and preferments, except his rectory of Barley, in Hertford-

* See Le Neve's "Fasti," p. 93.

The Pious & truly Orthodox
Edward Lake. D.D.
Tutor & Chaplain,
to their late MAJESTIES.
Queen MARY. & Queen ANNE.

fordshire, to which he was admitted on the 2d of February, 1663, are mentioned in the following inscription, which was formerly on his monument, near the entrance of the north door of St Paul's, but perished soon after its erection, together with the church, in the conflagration of the city.

Hoc marmore tumulatur,
Doctrina, pietas, charitas,
Quippe monumentum illius Marci Franck,
S. T. D.
Archiepiscopo Cantuarensi a sacris,
Sancti Albani archidiaconi; hujus ecclesiæ thesaurarii et prebendarii,
Cujus
Virtutem, humilitatem, eloquentiam,
in singulis sagacitatem,
Dictis metiri non liceat; dicat posteritas.
Obiit { ætatis anno LI.
salutis MDCLXIV.

MERICUS CASAUBONUS, *Is. F. (Isaaci Filius) p. V. Werff p. Van Gunst sc. h. sh. In the large volume of his father's and his own works; Roterodami,* 1709 *.

Meric, the learned son of the most learned Isaac Casaubon, was born at Geneva in 1599, and

* I very lately saw a *print* of his father, which was engraved by Van Gunst, after Vander Werff; most probably for the same volume; but it was not in the copy which I saw. His portrait belongs to the reign of James I. as he was, by that prince, invited into England upon the death of Henry IV. of France, who justly esteemed him as a man of the first rank in the learned world, and made him his librarian. He was by James promoted to a prebend of Canterbury. He died the 1st of July, 1614, in the 55th year of his age, and was buried in Westminster-Abbey; where a tomb was erected to his memory by Thomas Morton bishop of Durham †.

† See his Epitaph in the "Antiquities of Westminster-Abbey."

and brought into England by his father when he was about eleven years of age *. He received his education at Christ-church in Oxford under Dr Edward à Meetkirk, the king's Hebrew professor. Whilst he was a student of that house, he acquired a great reputation at home and abroad for a "Vindication of his "Father against an Impostor of the Church of "Rome," who published under his name a book on the Origin of idolatry. He also published, by command of king James, another vindication of him against the puritans of that age. These two pieces, which are in Latin, were the foundation of his fame. He intended to pursue his father's great work against Baronius's "Annals," but was prevented by the distractions of the civil war, which interrupted the course of his studies. Cromwell made him large offers on condition of his writing the history of that turbulent period, which he thought proper to decline. He also declined the advantageous overtures made him by Christina queen of Sweden, who, with a view to the advancement of learning, was desirous of his settling in that country. He was succesively rector of Bledon in Somersetshire, and Ickham in Kent, and is entitled to a place among the dignitaries of our church as a prebendary of Canterbury. His works in divinity and philology, particularly his "Notes on Classic Authors," bear a sufficient testimony to his learning and abilities; but the honour of the latter is believed to be in some measure owing to his father, as it is more than probable that he availed himself of his papers. What he has written concerning apparitions and spirits, and particularly his account

Installed 1671.

* See Battely's "Cant. Sacra," p. 127. See also Wood.

M. Vander Gucht Sculp.
BENIAMINUS CALAMY
S.T.P.

count of Dee and Kelly, deserves the notice of the curious reader, who may see a detail of his works in the "Athenæ Oxoniensis." He died in July, 1671.

BENJAMIN CALAMY, S. T. P. *Drapentier sc. h. sh. There is a large half-sheet print of Calamy, with the name of Henry Finch, dean of York prefixed.*

BENJAMIN CALAMY, D. D. I. V. P. *E. D. C. f. et exc. 4to. mezz.*

BENJAMIN CALAMY, S. T. P. *M. Vandergucht sc. 8vo. Before his volume of "Sermons."*

Benjamin Calamy, chaplain in ordinary to the king, and prebendary of St Paul's, was son of the famous Edmund Calamy, formerly mentioned, by a second wife. In 1677, he succeeded Dr Simon Ford as minister of St Mary Aldermanbury in London, of which church his father was formerly minister. In 1683, he was preferred to the vicarage of St Laurence Jewry, with St Mary Magdalen, Milk-Street, annexed. Though he was of a nonconforming family, he was a true son of the church of England, and one of her most distinguished ornaments. He was courteous and affable in his behaviour, exemplary in his life, and one of the best preachers and writers of his time. He has left us but few sermons; but these few are an abundant proof that he possessed that strength and clearness of head, as well as goodness and sensibility of heart, which are essential to the character of a Christian orator. He died, to the regret of all that knew him, in January, 1686. Installed June 18, 1685.

EDWARD

EDWARD POCOCKE, D. D. &c. *W. Green del. F. Morellon la Cave sc. h. sh.*—Engraved from his portrait in the picture gallery at Oxford.

Reſtored to his canonry 27 July, 1660.

Dr Edward Pococke, canon of Chriſt-church in Oxford, and rector of Childrey in Berkſhire, in the reigns of Charles I. and II. was the greateſt Orientaliſt of his age. He acquired an early reputation at home and abroad, by publiſhing the four epiſtles which were wanting to a complete edition of the New Teſtament in the Syriac language†. He made two voyages into the Eaſt, where he attained to a perfect knowledge of the Arabic tongue, which he ſpoke with fluency and propriety. He collected a conſiderable number of coins and manuſcripts for archbiſhop Laud, and returned to England from his ſecond voyage in 1640,

——— Spoliis Orientis onuſtus

He was the firſt that read the Arabic lecture founded by his patron the archbiſhop†: he was alſo profeſſor of Hebrew; and diſcharged the duties of both theſe employments with great punctuality and ſufficiency. He was ejected from his canonry of Chriſt-church for not taking the Engagement; and was ſucceeded by Peter French, brother-in-law to Cromwell. He was very near being ejected from his living of Childrey for "ignorance and inſufficiency;" but Dr Owen, the learned Independent, intereſted himſelf in his behalf, and prevented his ejectment. He tranſlated ſeveral books out of the

* Theſe epiſtles were the ſecond of Peter, the ſecond and third of John, and that of Jude.

† When Pococke was in the Eaſt, the mufti of Aleppo laid his hand upon his head, and ſaid, "This young man ſpeaks and underſtands Arabic as well as the mufti of "Aleppo."

the Arabic, and Grotius "Of the Truth of the "Christian religion," into that language. He was not only a master of Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Greek, and Latin, but was also well acquainted with the Persic, Samaritan, Æthiopic, Coptic, and Turkish languages: he understood the Italian, and was not ignorant of the Spanish. *Ob.* 10 Sept. 1691, *Æt.* 87. His Commentaries on Micah, Malachi, Hosea, and Joel, together with his "Porta Mosis," were published in two volumes folio, in 1740, by Mr Leonard Twells, with the head and life of the author prefixed †.

RICHARDUS ALLESTRY, S. S. T. professor reg. Oxon. ædis Christi canonicus, coll. Ætonensis præpositus reg. masjestati a sacris; *Loggan ad vivum delin. h. sh.*

RICHARD ALLESTRY, D. D. *In the same print with his two friends, bishop Dolben and bishop Fell. The original picture was painted by Lely.*

It is remarkable that this worthy triumvirate bore arms for Charles I. in the civil war.

Doctor Allestry was educated in the grammar-school at Coventry, under Dr Philemon Holland the *translator*, and afterwards at Christ-church in Oxford, under Mr Richard Busby, who was then an eminent tutor. His parts, which were very extraordinary, were improved by a no less extraordinary industry. He had been seen, when he bore arms

† Samuel Clarke, a native of Brackley in Northamptonshire, and some time of Merton College in Oxford, was contemporary with Pococke, and in the next eminence to him for Oriental learning. He was the first architypographus of the university, to which was annexed the office of superior beadle of law. He held both these employments upwards of ten years, and was possessed of them till the time of his death, which happened on the 27th of December, 1669. His portrait is in the gallery at Oxford. See particulars in "Athen. Oxon." vol. ii. col. 456, &c.

arms for Charles I. to carry his musket in one hand, and his book in the other. He was very active in the service of Charles II. before his restoration; and was employed more than once by the royalists in transacting business with that prince during his exile. In 1660, he was made a canon of Christ-church, and chaplain in ordinary to the king; and was, soon after, appointed regius professor of divinity. He sat in the chair seventeen years, and acquitted himself in it with honour. In 1665, he was appointed provost of Eton College, where he raised the school, which he found in a low condition, to an uncommon pitch of reputation. The west side of the outward quadrangle of that college was built from the ground at his expence. The excellent Dr Hammond, who was his intimate friend, left him his valuable library, which he bequeathed himself to his successors in the divinity chair. His eagerness for study, and his intention of mind while he was employed in it, was so great, that it impaired his constitution, and hastened his death. He died Jan. 27, 1680-1. Forty of his sermons, to which his head is prefixed, were published by bishop Fell. His Life, before his Sermons, contain some particulars well worth the reader's notice.

Installed Dec. 29. 1670.

ROBERT SOUTH, canon of Christ-church, was an eminent preacher at court, and the scourge of fanaticism, in this reign. Some of his contemporaries could not even *read* his sermons with a safe conscience; as elegance of style in divinity was, in their estimation, scarce a *venial crime*; but wit was a *mortal sin*. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

EZEKIAS

EZEKIAS BURTON, S. T. P. canonicus Norvicensis; *M. Beale p. R. White sc. Before his Sermons*, 1684; 8*vo*.

Hezekiah Burton, fellow of Magdalen college in Cambridge, and an eminent tutor there, was, for his singular merit, made chaplain to the lord-keeper Bridgeman, in 1667, and the same year presented by him to a prebend of Norwich. In the beginning of the year 1668, a treaty was proposed by the lord-keeper, for a comprehension of some of the dissenters, and a toleration of others. Dr Tillotson, Dr Stillingfleet, Dr Burton, and the lord chief-baron Hale, were very desirous of an accommodation; and ready to do every thing to promote it, if it could be done without betraying the interests of the church. But this scheme met with such powerful opposition, that the debates upon the terms of union were presently concluded. Dr Burton, who was a man of great prudence, moderation, and sweetness of temper, was snatched from the world when he was capable of doing most good in it; and when his incessant labours and exemplary piety promised a great deal. His friend Dr Tillotson, who well knew the worth of the man and the value of his writings, published two volumes of his discourses *. These, tho' never intended for the public, and consequently not so perfect as if he had put his last hand to them, give us a high idea of the piety, and no mean one of the abilities of the author. *Ob.* 1681. See more of him in the preface to the first volume of his "Discourses," and in Birch's "Life of Dr Tillotson †."

T THO-

* The only thing that he ever published himself was the Preface to Dr Cumberland's book of the "Laws of Nature."

† I am very credibly informed, that there is a print of a person inscribed

THOMAS FULLER, S. T. D. *Æt.* 53, 1661; *D. Loggan sc. Over his head is this motto,* "*Methodus Mater Memoriæ*;" *underneath are these verses*:

"The graver here hath well thy face designed,
"But no hand *Fuller* can express thy mind;
"For that a resurrection gives to those
"Whom silent monuments did long enclose."

Before his "*History of the Worthies of England,*" 1662 ;*fol.*

I am informed that the best impressions are before his "Pisgah Sight."

Collated June 16, 1631.

He is placed here as a prebendary of the cathedral church of Salisbury. See the reign of CHARLES I.

JOS. GLANVILL, &c. *qui vehiculum mutavit quarto die Novemb.* 1680 *. *W. Faithorne sc. Before his* "*Discourses, Sermons,*" &c. 1681 ; *4to.*

It appears from the inscription on his monument that he was a prebendary of Worcester.

Joseph Glanvill, rector of Bath, chaplain to Charles II. and F. R. S. was a man of good natural and acquired abilities, and of considerable eminence as a divine and philosopher. He was author of "Essays on several important Sub-"jects, in Philosophy and Religion;" "An "Essay concerning Preaching," &c. &c. He has,

ed, "Anthonius Sanderus." Quære, if Anthony Saunders, who was chancellor of St Paul's in London, and rector of Acton in Middlesex. See Wood's "Fasti," ii. col. 189, 207. He was living in 1700.

* The date of his death on this print, which agrees with that on his monument in the abbey-church of Bath, serves to rectify a mistake of Mr Wood, who informs us that he died on the 4th of October.

has, in his "Plus Ultra," which is the scarcest and most estimable of his works, pointed out the discoveries in the new world of science, by the light of reason and experiment. In his "Sa-"ducismus Triumphatus," he has endeavoured to discover the secret transactions of the kingdom of darkness; and has brought variety of arguments, and a large collection of relations, to prove the real existence of witches and apparitions *. He wrote in defence of the Royal Society, and the new philosophy, against Dr Henry Stubbe, a man of parts and learning, but positive, arrogant, and dogmatical; and extremely averse from the belief of any truths, but such as were familiar to himself.

JOHANNES LIGHTFOOT, S. T. P. &c. *R. White sc. h. sh.*

John Lightfoot, who was educated at Christ's college in Cambridge, was first engaged in the study of rabbinical learning, by the persuasion and example of Sir Rowland Cotton, who greatly assisted him in the Hebrew. He was, by this gentleman, to whom he dedicated the first fruits of his studies, presented to the rectory of Ashley in Staffordshire. Here he applied himself for twelve years to searching the Scriptures; and the world was soon after informed that his researches were to some purpose, by the books that he published, which are so many proofs of his industry, learning, and judgment. He was afterwards chosen minister of St. Bartholomew's behind the Exchange, and a member of the as-

* Beaumont, in his "Treatise of Spirits, Apparitions, Witchcraft," &c. has written on the same side with Glanvill. The reader may see a collection of arguments and relations on the other side of the question, in Scot's "Discovery "of Witchcraft," and Webster's "Display of supposed Witchcraft."

sembly of divines which sat at Westminster; and was preferred by the parliament visitors to the mastership of Catharine hall in Cambridge. He offered to resign his mastership at the Restoration, but it was not accepted; and he had soon after a confirmation of that and his benefice from the king. The lord-keeper Bridgeman, who professed a great esteem for him, presented him to a prebend in the church of Ely §. His "Horæ He-braicæ" is esteemed his most valuable work. His style is not good: it is probable that he paid but little attention to it. His greatest excellence was criticism. His works, which rendered his name famous throughout Europe, are in three volumes folio *, besides his "Remains." *Ob.* Dec. 6. 1675†.

Installed Feb. 5. 1667.

DR HUMFREY GOWER, master of St John's College in Cambridge, and prebendary of Ely. His portrait, done in his old age, belongs to the reign of Anne.

EDMUN-

§ "Biographia," p. 2935.

* The edition here meant is that publiſhed by J. Leuſden at Utrecht, 1699.

† He was ſucceeded in the maſterſhip of Catharine hall by Dr John Eachard, author of a noted piece of drollery entitled, "The Grounds and Occaſions of "the Contempt of the Clergy and Religion enquired into, in a Letter written "to R. L." This pamphlet, which was publiſhed without the author's name, "made a great noiſe in the world, and was ſoon anſwered by ſeveral clergy-"men. The Letter to R. L." and the "Dialogue betwixt Philautus and Ti-"mothy," on Hobbes's "State of Nature," are the moſt conſiderable of this author's works, which have been evidently ſtudied by Dr Swift ‡. It hath been ſaid of him, that he had no talent at all for ſerious ſubjects.

The celebrated Mr Baker, of St John's college, in Cambridge, in a blank leaf of his copy of Dr Eachard's "Letter on the Contempt of the Clergy," obſerves, that he went to St Mary's with great expectation to hear him preach, but was never more diſappointed. It has been ſaid, that he took the inſtances of abſurdity and nonſenſe in this letter, from his father's ſermons. Eachard

‡ His works have been lately reprinted with an additional pamphlet, by Thomas Davies, in Ruſſel-ſtreet, Covent-garden.

EDMUNDUS CASTELLUS, S. T. P. ecclesiæ Christi Cantuariensis, canonicus ‡, &c. *Æt.* 63, *Anno* 1669; *Faithorne p. et sc. large h. sh.*

Dr Edmund Castle, who had been many years a member of Emmanuel College in Cambridge, was, in his advanced age, admitted into St John's in that university. In 1666, he was chosen Arabic professor; to which preferment he was entitled by his merit as an Orientalist. He had several years before, given very eminent proofs of his abilities in the laborious work of the Polyglot, which he revised and corrected. A great part of his life was spent in compiling his "Lexicon Heptaglotton," on which he bestowed incredible pains and expence, even to the breaking of his constitution, and exhausting his fortune †. At length, when it was printed, the copies remained unsold upon his hands. He died in 1685, and lies buried in the church of Higham Gobyon, in Bedfordshire, of which parish he was rector. It appears from the inscription on his monument, which he erected in his life-time, that he was chaplain to Charles II. He bequeathed all his Oriental manuscripts to the university library at Cambridge, on condition that his name should be written on every copy in the collection. See more of him at the end of "Thomas de Elmham," published by Hearne, p. 356, 427, and in "Lelandi Collectanea," by the same

Installed 1685. So Le Neve Quære.

Echard the historian tells us §, that he was too nearly related to him to give him his just character without suspicion of partiality.

‡ It appears from Le Neve's "Fasti," that Dr Castle was prebendery of the eighth stall in the cathedral church of Canterbury.

† He expended no less than 12,000 l. upon that work.

§ P. 922, edit. 1720. It is observable that Laurence Echard differed from John in the spelling of his name.

same editor, vol. vi. p. 80; also in Dr Pocoke's "Life," fol. p. 50, Notes, and p. 66.

See an account of Dr Ralph Cudworth, and Dr Jos. Beaumont, lower down in this class: the former was prebendary of Glocester, the latter of Ely.

PETRUS HEYLIN, S. T. P. ecclesiæ collegiatæ Sancti Petri Westmonasteriensis canonicus, *Martyri et superstiti Carolis, patri ac filio, Magnæ Britanniæ, &c. monarchis, dum viveret, a sacris. Before his "Historical and Miscellaneous Tracts,"* 1681; *fol.*

Installed prebendary. Nov. 9. 1631.

Peter Heylin was educated at Magdalen college in Oxford, where he applied himself early to the study of cosmography, and read a course of lectures in that science, from which he in a great measure composed his "Microcosm, or little Description of the great World;" which was twice printed in small quarto, in the reign of James I. This book, which was afterwards enlarged, was the foundation of his fame as an author and the work to which he put his last hand, when his eyes failed him. It has been often reprinted, and has more merit than any of his compilations. His "History of St George," recommended him to Charles I. who, soon after he presented it to him, preferred him to a prebend of Westminster, and to the rectory of Houghton in the bishopric of Durham. He was ejected from his prebend and other preferments in the time of the civil war. He, like James Howel, supported himself by his pen; and he appears, by the number and bulk of his books, to have kept pace at least with that author in writing. He even continued

tinued to publish when he could no longer see to write; and retained an amanuensis to the time of his death. He was much in favour with archbishop Laud, and distinguished himself in the controversy between that prelate and archbishop Williams, concerning the placing of the altar. It appears, from the inscription on his monument in Westminster Abbey, that he was subdean to that church; which was the highest preferment he enjoyed, though he strongly expected a bishopric. His knowledge in history and divinity was extensive; but he wrote with more ease than elegance, and his memory, which was very extraordinary, was better than his judgment. He is not free from the leaven and acrimony of party-prejudice *. The generality of his writings are in no great esteem at present; but his "Help to History," which is a work of great utility, deserves particular commendation. Some of the best of his pieces are in the collection of historical and miscellaneous tracts above-mentioned †. *Ob.* 8 May, 1662 ‡.

* Dr Glocester Ridley, in his "Second Letter to the Author of the Confessional," p. 179, speaks thus of him: 'Doubtless he was biassed and warm "to a degree, which, notwithstanding the dreadful provocations that he and "his party underwent, was very blameable; but I know not that he misrepresented things deliberately and wilfully."

† His "Historia Quinquarticularis" is among these tracts. It relates to the quinquarticular controversy, which was warmly agitated in this and the preceding reign. It turned upon the five points, which were the grand subject of debate betwixt the Calvinists and Arminians; namely, the eternal decrees; freewill; grace and conversion; the extent of Christ's redemption and universal grace; and the perseverance of the saints. Limborch's "Theologia Christiana," founded on the Arminian scheme, and translated into almost every language of Europe, had a great effect towards putting an end to this controversy. Dean Swift's judgment on Heylin's "Hist. of the Presbyterians" is just published, in a small pamphlet called an Appendix to his Works.

‡ See Wood.—The Epitaph on Dr Heylin, which is a good composition, was written by Dr John Earle, then dean of Westminster ||.

|| Vide "Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon." p. 205, 206.

RICHARD BUSBY, prebendary of Westminster. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

GULIELMUS OUTRAMUS, S. T. P. ecclesiæ S^ti. Petri apud Westmonasterienses canonicus (prebendarius); *R. White sc.* 8*vo. Before his "Twenty Sermons, published from the Author's own Copies, by the Revd. Dr James Gardiner, now Lord Bishop of Lincoln,"* 1697; 8*vo.*

Installed July 30, 1670.

Dr Owtram was a man of great industry, charity, and piety, and an excellent preacher. Mr Baxter speaks of him as one of the best and ablest of the conformists *. Indeed such was his moderation, that men of all persuasions spoke well of him. Dr Gardiner tells us, that he never could be prevailed with, either by the intreaty of his friends or the authority of his superiors, to publish any of his sermons. The five printed under his name are not genuine. He was famous for his knowledge in almost all kinds of science, particularly in rabbinical learning; of which he has given eminent proof in his book "De Sacrificus." &c. *Ob.* 23 Aug. 1679, *Æt.* 54. He lies buried in Westminster Abbey.

THO. BARLOW, S. S. Theol. Dr. col. reg. præpositus, *et pro D. Margareta S. S. theol. professor publicus, Oxon.* 1672; *D. Loggan ad vivum sc. h. sh.*

1677. See an account of him among the bishops in the next reign.

TIMOTHY HALTON succeeded Dr Barlow in the provostship of Queen's College in Oxford,

* "Life," part iii. p. 19.

Oxford. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

ISAACUS BARROW, S. T. P. reg. Mati. a sacris, coll. S. S. Trini. Cantab. præfec. nec non acad. ejusdem procanc. 1676; *Loggan delin. Before his English works, fol. This print has been copied in small 8vo. by the same engraver, and also by M. Vander Gucht, and Lud Du Guernier* *.

The name of Dr Barrow will ever be illustrious for a strength of mind and a compass of knowledge that did honour to his country. He was unrivalled in mathematical learning, and especially in the sublime geometry; in which he has been excelled only by one man, and that man was his pupil †. The same genius that seemed to be born only to bring hidden truths to light, to rise to the heights, or descend to the depths of science, could sometimes amuse itself in the flowery paths of poetry ‡. He at length gave himself up entirely to divinity; and particularly to the most useful part of it, that which has a tendency to make men wiser and better. He has, in his excellent sermons on the Creed, solved every difficulty, and removed every obstacle that opposed itself to our faith, and made divine revelation as clear as the demonstrations in his own "Euclid." He

* Dr Barrow would never consent to have his picture drawn; but Mrs Mary Beale drew it by ſtealth, while ſome of his friends held him in diſcourſe. This portrait was in the collection of James Weſt, esq. See Abraham Hill's "Life of Dr Barrow," prefixed to his works, four pages from the end. The biographer, who was the doctor's intimate friend, ſays, that "his picture was never made from the life." Hence I took the liberty to omit "*ad vivum*" after "*Loggan*," in the firſt edition of this work. It is however possible, that the engraver might also have ſtolen his likeneſs.

† Sir Iſaac Newton.

‡ He compoſed verſes both in Greek and Latin.

He was famous for the length § as well as the excellence of his sermons. He knew not how to leave off writing till he exhausted his subject; and if his life had been prolonged to seventy years, he might perhaps have gone as far towards exhausting science itself as ever man did ‡. This excellent person, who was a bright example of Christian virtue, as well as a prodigy of learning, died the 4th of May, 1677, in the 47th year of his age. His English and Latin works are in four volumes folio.

R. CUDWORTH, D. D. *Loggan del.* 1684; *G. Vertue sc.* 8*vo.*

Dr Ralph Cudworth, who held the same rank in metaphysics that Dr Barrow did in the sublime geometry, was, in the former part of his life, a very eminent tutor at Emmanuel college in Cambridge, where he entered at thirteen years of age. He had no less than twenty-eight pupils at one time under his care, among whom was Mr William Temple *. He was afterwards appointed master of Clare hall †, where
1645 he had a share in the education of Mr John

§ He was three hours and a half in preaching his admirable sermon on "The Duty and Reward of Bounty to the Poor." It must be acknowledged this diſcourse was too long for the pulpit. Dr Barrow did not conſider that the very opportunities of doing good might be lost whilſt we are attending to the rules of it. The life of man is too ſhort for ſuch long ſermons.

‡ The reader will be delighted with his copious and exact deſcription of wit, in the ſermon upon "foolish Talking and Jeſting." This alone is a ſufficient ſpecimen of his marvellous talent for exhauſting his ſubject. Such were his richneſs of thought and copiouſneſs of expreſſion, upon the common buſineſs of life, that no two of the letters that he wrote to ſollicit contributions for Trinity college library are alike ‖.

* Afterwards created a baronet.

† In 1654 he was preferred to the maſterſhip of Chriſt's college.

‖ Theſe letters are depoſited in the library.

Beniamin Whichcot S. S. T. Professor

John Tillotson. He had the courage to stem the torrent of irreligion and atheism that prevailed in the reign of Charles II. by publishing his "True Intellectual System;" a book well known for the excellence of its reasoning, and the variety of his learning. He understood the Oriental languages *, and was an exact critic in the Greek and Latin. He was a good antiquary, mathematician, and philosopher; and was superior to all his contemporaries in metaphysics. He was father to the learned and accomplished lady Masham, of Oates in Essex, in whose house Mr Locke spent the last fourteen years of his life. This learned and pious man died June 26, 1688. in the 71st year of his age.

BENJAMIN WHICHCOT, S. S. T. P. *White sc.* 8*vo. Before the first volume of his "Discourses."*

An original picture of him is in the possession of my ingenious and very worthy friend, the reverend Mr Bagshaw, minister of Bromley, in Kent.

Dr Whichcot, when he was about thirty-five years of age, was made provost of King's College in Cambridge, of which he was a prudent and vigilant governor. He was afterwards successively minister of Black Friars and St Laurence Jewry in London, where he was universally beloved and respected as a parish priest. He was a man of great moderation and sweetness of temper. His notions of religion were like his charity, exalted and diffusive, and never limited by the narrow prejudices of sects and parties. He was much disgusted with the dryness 1644.

* He, in 1645, succeeded Dr Metcalf as regius profeſſor of Hebrew.

ness and foolishness of preaching that prevailed in his time, and encouraged the young students of his college to form themselves after the best models of Greece and Rome. He was indeed himself an example of plain and unaffected eloquence, as well as of sincere piety. Mr Baxter numbers him with the "best and ablest of the "conformists*;" and another author speaks of Chillingworth, Cudworth, and Whichcot, as "men of manly thought, generous minds, and "incomparable learning †." He died at the house of Dr Cudworth, master of Christ's college, in May 1683, in the 74th year of his age. His funeral sermon was preached by Dr Tillotson, who, though his friend, is guilty of no exaggeration in his character. The first volume of his "Discourses" was published, with a preface, by Anthony, earl of Shaftesbury, author of the "Characteristics;" the three next by Dr John Jeffery, archdeacon of Norwich; and the last by Dr Samuel Clarke. He was a considerable benefactor to the university of Cambridge.

DR JOSEPH BEAUMONT, late the king's professor of divinity, and master of St Peter's college in Cambridge; *R. White sc. Frontispiece to his "Psy-"che," fol.*

Dr Joseph Beaumont succeeded Dr Pearson in the mastership of Jesus College in Cambridge in 1662; and was, within two years afterwards, appointed master of Peter-house. In 1672, he was preferred to the chair of regius professor of divinity, in which he sat many years with great reputation.

* "Life of Baxter," part iii. p. 19.

† The ingenious author of a "Dialogue on the Uſes of Foreign Travel, "addreſſed to Lord Moleſworth," 1764, 8vo. p. 178.

reputation. He was author of "Psyche, or Love's "Mystery, in twenty-four Cantos, displaying the "Intercourse betwixt Christ and the Soul." This allegorical poem was not without its admirers in the last age. Giles Jacob calls it an *invaluable work*. The second edition of it was printed in 1702. Dr Beaumont also wrote "observations "upon the Apology of Dr Henry More," Camb. 1685; 4to. A considerable number of his poems, &c. were published in quarto, by subscription, in 1749, with the life of the author prefixed. He died in 1699, in the 84th year of his age. He is in his epitaph in the antichapel at Peter-house, styled, "Poëta, Orator, Theologus præstantis- "simus; quovis nomine Hæreticorum Malleus, et "Veritatis Vindex."

JOHANNES WALLIS, S. T. D. geometriæ professor Savilianus, Oxoniæ; *Faithorne delin. et sc.* 1688. *Before his "Mechanica, sive de Motu,"* 1670; *4to.*

JOHANNES WALLIS, S. T. P. geometriæ professor Savilianus, Oxon. reg. mat^i. a sacris, Regalis Societatis Lond. sodalis; *Loggan ad vivum delin.* 1678; *h. sh.*

There is a mezzotinto of him, by Faber, which I omit to describe here, as the original picture was painted in the reign of William III*.

Dr John Wallis was born at Ashford in Kent, of which parish his father was minister. After learning a little arithmetic of his brother, he made his way in the mathematics by the force of a genius which

* Some collectors place all their prints of the same person together, though engraved from originals painted in different reigns.

which seemed to be designed by nature for this branch of science, and that was equal to every thing to which it was applied. He was not content with treading in the footsteps of other mathematicians, but in several instances went beyond them; and is by Mr Glanvill ranked with Vieta and Des Cartes, who are of the first class of discoverers in mathematical knowledge *. He invented the method for measuring all kinds of curves, and was thought to have gone nearer than any other man towards *squaring the circle*, which he has demonstrated to be impossible. He greatly improved decimal arithmetic, and was the first that reduced a fraction by a continued division, to an infinite series; which series was afterwards employed by lord Brouncker in squaring the hyperbola. He was the inventor of the modern art of deciphering †, which he practised in the time of the civil war. The writers of the papers which he undertook to explain, were astonished when they saw them deciphered: and fairly owned that there was great truth, if not infallibility, in his art. He was probably the first that invented a method of teaching deaf and dumb persons to speak, and to understand a language ‡. He composed an English grammar in which are many things entirely his own, and which shew at once the grammarian and the philosopher.

* Glanvill's "Plus Ultra," p. 31, & seq.

† There is a diſcourſe by Dr Wallis on this art, printed in "An Eſſay on the Art of Decyphering;" Lond. 1737; 4to. This eſſay was written by the ingenious Mr John Davys, formerly of Hart-hall in Oxford, and afterwards rector of Caſtle-Aſhby in Northamptonſhire.

‡ See "Philoſ. Tranſact." under the year 1670. Mr Wood attributes this invention to Dr Holder; which is, with good reaſon, contradicted by Mr Warton, in his "Life of Dr Bathurſt," p. 157. See the article of Dr Holder in this Claſs.

philosopher. *Ob.* 28 Oct. 1703, *Æt.* 87. His works are in three volumes folio.

HENRICUS MORUS, Cantabrigiensis, S. S. T. D. *A. Æt.* 61, *&c.*

" O chara anima, quando una eris et nuda et " simplex!"

M. Antoninus. Med. lib. X. *He is represented sitting under a large tree. W. Faithorne del. et sc. Before his " Opera Theologica," 1675; fol.*

HENRICUS MORUS, &c. *D. Loggan ad vivum delin. h. sh.*

We are informed by the author of his " Life" that this head is much like him; and that Faithorne, though his print is finely executed, has not hit his features.

HENRY MORE, &c. *D. Loggan delin. M. Vander Gucht sc. 8vo. copied from the next above, and prefixed to his " Life," by Richard Ward,* 1710.

Dr Henry More, who was by many esteemed one of the greatest divines and philosophers *, and was certainly one of the best men of his time, had a good deal of natural enthusiasm. He was fired, or rather enraptured, with the Platonic philosophy; and his writings shew how happy a visionary the author was. Mr John Norris, his friend, and a man of a similar but superior

* Mr Hobbes, who was one of his admirers, said, that " if his own " philosophy was not true, he knew none that he should sooner like than More's of Cambridge."

It is more natural for the human mind to fly from one extreme to the other than it is commonly imagined. Hobbes, in the instance before us, if he had not been attached to his own philosophy, would have chosen that which is just the contrary. So Alexander declared, " That if he were " not Alexander, he would wish to be Diogenes;" having probably been taught by his master Aristotle, that contraction of desire may produce happiness, as well as amplitude of possession.

perior character, styles him "The intellectual E-"picure." His works, which were formerly much read, have been long neglected. Sir Samuel Garth condemns them in the lump: speaking of Dr Tyson's library, he says,

"And hither rescu'd from the grocer's come,
"More's works entire, and endless reams of
"Blome †."

He would at least have excepted his excellent "System of Ethics," if he had been acquainted with the book. This is commended by Mr Addison, in No. 86 of the "Spectator ‡." *Ob.* 1 Sept. 1687, *Æt.* 73. Vide JOHANNES COCKSHUIT, Class VIII.

EDVARDUS SPARKE, S. T. D. 1662; *A. Hertochs f.* 8*vo.*

EDVARDUS SPARKE, S. T. D. regi a sacris, 1666, 8*vo.* *White sc.* *Before his* "*Scintilla Altaris.*"

Dr Edward Sparke, who was educated in the university of Cambridge, was, in the reign of Charles I. minister of St Martin's church in Ironmonger-lane, London; from which he was ejected in the civil war, and plundered of his goods. In 1660, he was restored to his benefice, and made chaplain to Charles II. In 1665, he succeeded Mr William Bedwell in the vicarage of Tottenham High-cross, in Middlesex. He published a sermon preached at the funeral of Henry Chitting, Esq. Chester-herald; a book of devotions; and "Scintilla Altaris, or a "pious Reflection on Primitive Devotion, "as to the Feasts and Fasts of the Christian "Church

† "Dispensary, canto iv.

‡ The book is in Latin, and has been often printed at home and abroad.

"Church orthodoxly revived." This book has been several times printed.

RICHARD SHERLOCK, D. D. rector of Winwick; *M. Vandergucht sc.*

The print is prefixed to his "Practical Christian," the 6th edition of which was published in 8vo. 1713.

Richard Sherlock, a native of Oxton, in Werral †, in the county of Chester, received part of his education at Magdalen hall in Oxford, whence he removed to Trinity college near Dublin. He was some time a minister of several small parishes in Ireland; but, upon the commencement of the civil war, he came into England, and was chaplain to one of the king's regiments at Nantwich in Cheshire. He was afterwards curate to Dr Jasper Mayne, of Christ-church, at Cassington, an obscure village near Woodstock. About the year 1652, he was retained as chaplain to Sir Robert Bindlosse, of Berwick Hall in Lancashire, where he was much troubled with the Quakers, against whom he wrote several *polemical* pieces, a species of divinity that ill suited his disposition, as practical Christianity was his delight. Upon the Restoration, he became doctor of divinity in the university of Dublin; and was, by the favour of his patron, James, earl of Derby, preferred to the rich benefice of Winwick *. He was afterwards the same pious and humble man that he

† This place has reason to bless his memory for the useful charity which he has there established.

* In the county of Lancaster. It is esteemed the richest living in England and has been valued at 1400l. per annum.

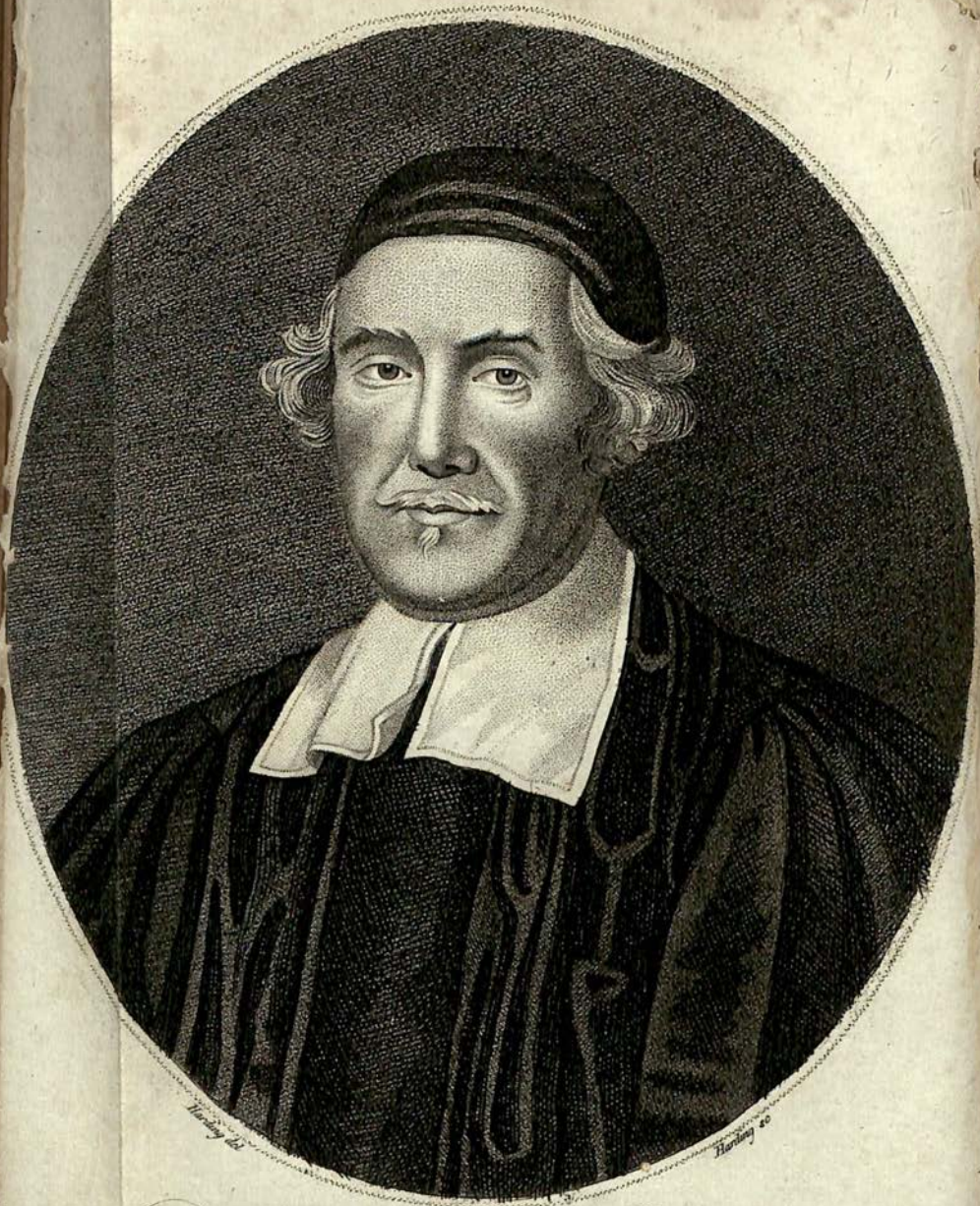
was before, and seemed to have only this advantage from his preferment, *the constant exertion of that charity towards the poor and distressed, which was before a strong, but latent principle in his heart.* His chief work is his "Practical Christian." He caused this inscription to be engraved on brass, and fixed on a flat stone laid over his grave: "Exuviæ Richardi Sherlock, S. T. D. indignissimi "hujus ecclesiæ rectoris. obiit 20. die Junii, Anno "Ætatis 76, Anno Dom. 1689.—Sal infatuum "conculcate."—To which a person, who knew his merit, added these words; "En viri sanctissimi modestia! qui epitaphium se indignum inscribi "volebat, cum vita et merita ejus laudes omnes "longe superarent."

His "Life," prefixed to the 6th edition of his "Practical Christian †," was written by his nephew Dr Thomas Wilson, the primitive bishop of Sodor and Man, who resembled him in several circumstances of his character.

GULIELMUS FALKNER, S. S. T. P. *J. Sturt sc. 4to. Before his works.*

William Falkner, who was one of the town-preachers at Lynn Regis in Norfolk, was author of several pieces of divinity, printed in one volume in quarto, 1684. His "Libertas Ecclesiastica," written in English, and published in 8vo, 1674, is a book of merit. Mr Wood, in his "Fasti," under the year 1671, mentions William Falconer, M. A. of Aberdeen, who was then incorporated into the university

† It is also printed in the "Memorials and Characters," published by Wilford, p. 642.



D.r Adam Samuel Hartman.

From a unique Print in the Pepysian Collection.

Pub.d Nov.r 1.1796 by E.& S. Harding Pall Mall.

university of Oxford, and was one of the first Scotch exhibitioners at Baliol College; but he was not, at that time an author. Quære if the same person.

HENRY HIBBERT, D. D. *D. Loggan f. h. sh.*

This print is anonymous. Under the head is an epigram of six lines, which contain nothing but the old hacknied turn of thought, which is so often seen under portraits; intimating that the pencil or the graver can express only the outside of an author, and that his mind is exhibited in his book. The print is distinguished by the word *Burin*, which is in larger letter than the rest.

Henry Hibbert, who received his education at Brazen-nose College in Oxford, was successively minister of All-hallows the Less, and of St Olave in the Old Jewry, London. He was author of sermons, and other theological discourses: but his chief work is his "Syntagma Theologicum, or a "Treatise wherein is concisely comprehended "the Body of Divinity, and the Fundamentals of "Religion orderly discussed," &c. 1662, to which is prefixed his portrait. Mr Wood informs us that he was accounted a Presbyterian, but he was not ejected from St Olave's, in 1662. *Ob.* 18 Dec. 1678.

DR ADAM SAMUEL HARTMAN; *oval; clerical habit.*

I never saw this print but in the Pepysian collection.

Mr Wood informs us, that "Adam Samuel "Hartman, D. D. of the university of Francfort "upon the Oder, bishop of the reformed churches "through Great Poland and Prussia," was incorporated doctor of divinity at Oxford in 1680.

ANDRE LORTIE, ci-devant Ministre de l'Eglise reformé de la Rochelle, et a present a Londre. *Van Somer f.* 1681, *h. sh. mezz.*

He is placed here as D. D.

Andrew Lortie, S. T. P. occurs in Newcourt's "Repertory," vol. ii. 459. as rector of Packlesham in Essex. He became so May 7, 1683, and was the same year incorporated D. D. of Cambridge, by royal mandate. He appears to have been presented to this benefice by Dr Compton, then bishop of London, who, as Burnet informs us ‡, "was a great patron of the converts from "popery, and of those protestants, whom the bad "usage they were beginning to meet with in "France drove over to us." Dr Lortie was certainly living in the year 1700. A person of both his names is mentioned in Letsome's "Historical Register," as the author of a volume of sermons, 1720, 8vo. He is there called "late "rector of Barton, Nottinghamshire," and was probably a son of the former.

TITUS OATES, D. D. appeared at the head of that *cloud of witnesses* which helped to obscure the reign of Charles II. As he has no right to

‡ Vol. i. p. 392, ſub. ann. 1676.

R. White sculp.

John Rawlet B.D.
Died Septemb: 28th: 1686. Ætat. 44.

to occupy this class, I have placed him with the rest of his fraternity in the twelfth. His name is a perfect contrast to the next.

JOHN RAWLET, B. D. *died Sept.* 28, 1686. *Æt.* 44; 8*vo.*

John Rawlet, a man distinguished by his many and great virtues, and his excellent preaching, was many years lecturer at Newcastle upon Tine. His sermons were plain, convincing, and persuasive; perfectly adapted to the lowest, and approved by the highest capacities. He thoroughly understood the nature of a popular discourse, of which he has left us a specimen in his "Christian Monitor;" which has fully answered the purposes for which it was intended, and has been oftener printed than any other tract of practical divinity. This is a very proper book for the clergy to distribute among their parishioners *. The pious author, who was himself the good Christian that he taught others to be, laboured for the sake of doing good. He was offered the living of Coleshill in Warwickshire, worth 400 l. a year; but refused it, as he thought he could be more useful at Newcastle. As he declined the acceptance, lord

* The late ingenious and learned Mr James Merrick, a well known clergyman of Reading, who was indefatigable in his endeavours to promote literature, charity, and piety, has distributed near 1,000 copies of this excellent tract chiefly among the soldiers, many of whom he has brought to a sense of religion.—Though I cherish and reverence the memory, I shall not here attempt the character of this worthy person; so worthy, so excellent, that it is, indeed, far beyond my power to do justice to it. I shall only add, that if flagrant injustice had not been done to the purity and benevolence of his intention, and the artless and unsuspecting innocence of his life, in all human appearance, he would have been still living, and contributing more than any man I ever knew, to the support of true religion, and genuine learning. But alas!—Flere, et meminesse, relictum est.

Digby desired him to nominate some other person upon which he recommended Mr Kettlewell, on whom it was conferred. Mr Rawlet was author of several other pieces, all of which have a tendency to promote practical religion †.

GULIELMUS WALKER, S. T. B. scholæ publicæ quondam Ludensis, nunc Granthamiensis, magister, *Æt.* 59. *Before his* "*English Examples*," 8*vo*,

William Walker, who was one of the most able school-masters of his time, was successively master of the schools of Lowth and Grantham in Lincolnshire. He wrote several books on grammar, phraseology, rhetoric, and logic; and also, "A modest Plea for Infant Baptism." But the book which gained him most reputation, and which has been oftener printed than any of his works, except his "English Examples," was his "Treatise of English Particles," a judicious performance, and much wanted: it is dedicated to Dr Busby. He is said to have had the honour of instructing Sir Isaac Newton ‡, who was borne at Woolstrope, a hamlet belonging to Colsterworth *, a few miles from Grantham. Of this parish Mr Walker was rector, and he lies buried in his own church with the following

† In Dr James Stonehouse's "Friendly Letter to a Patient just admitted "into an Infirmary," p. 25. edit. 6. are these words: "I cannot here "forbear mentioning to persons of tolerable circumstances, (if this letter "should come into such hands) Rawlet's Treatise on Sacramental Covenanting," "which has passed through eight editions, and is, in my opinion, a lively "and judicious book, in which there is a happy mixture of the instructive and "pathetic."

‡ This is contradicted in the "Gentleman's Magazine," for Nov. 1771, p. 522

* Popularly called Coltsworth.

ing inscription on his tomb, which alludes to his capital work.

Hic jacent
Gulielmi Walkeri
Particulæ.
obiit
1mo Aug^{ti}.
Anno { Dom. 1684,
{ Ætatis, 61.

He had a son who was vicar of Sunning in Berkshire.

EDWARDUS BOYS, S. T. B. *Æt.* 66. *W. Faithorne sc. Before his Sermons.*

Edward Boys, who received the former part of his education at Eton school, was afterwards successively a scholar, and fellow of Corpus Christi College, in Cambridge. In 1634, he was appointed one of the university preachers; and, in 1640, was, by William Paston, esq. presented to the rectory of Mautby, in Norfolk. Mr Masters, to whom I am indebted for this account of him, "apprehends" that he was chaplain to Charles I. He certainly deserved that distinction, as he was a man of acknowledged merit, and a justly-admired preacher; and therefore much in favour with the bishop of Norwich. Roger Flynt, the editor of his sermons, with difficulty obtained leave of the dying author to communicate them to the public; but it was upon condition "*that* "*he should say nothing of him.*" From which he leaves the reader to judge how great a man he was, who made so little of himself. He hopes, however, that he may add, without breach of promise, "that when a man's genius is fitted for "government; when his person is guarded with

" authority, and his deportment with gravity;
" when his courage is tempered with modera-
" tion, and his knowledge with discretion;
" when a priest and a gentleman meet in one
" person, the church must needs suffer a great
" loss, that such an one should expire in a coun-
" try village consisting only of four farmers.
" But I must say no more than this, that he was
" nephew to Dr Boys, that famous dean of
" Canterbury; and thou mayest judge by his
" writings they were near of kin."

JOHN FLAMSTEED, rector of Burstow in Surrey, and astronomer to the king. His portrait belongs to the reign of Anne.

JOHANNES GOAD, artis astro-meteorologicæ instaurator, *Æt.* 62, 1677, *&c. R. White sc. Before his posthumous work, entitled,* " *Astro-Meteorologia* " *sana,*" *&c. 4to.* 1690. This print is much like the author.

John Goad, who was educated at St John's College in Oxford, was, near twenty years, chief master of Merchant Taylors School, in London. In 1681, he was ejected from this employment, on account of some passages which savoured strongly of popery, in his " Comment " on the Church Catechism," composed for the use of his scholars. After his ejectment, he taught school in Westminster. He was a man in general esteem for his probity and learning, and particularly for his abilities as a schoolmaster. He died Oct. 28, 1689, having a few years before, declared himself a Roman Catholic *. He was author of several sermons, and one

* It appears from Mr Wood's account of him, that he only outwardly conformed to the church of England, from the year 1660.

one or two vocabularies, &c. but his great work, which employed him for a considerable part of his life, was his "Astro-Meteorologica; "or A-"phorisms and Discourses of the Bodies celestial, "their Natures and Influences, discovered from "the Variety of the Alterations of the Air, temper-"ate, or intemperate, as to Heat or Cold, Frost, "Snow, Hail, Fog, Rain, Wind, Storm, Light-"nings, Thunder, Blasting, Hurricane," &c. London, 1686, fol. This book gained the author a great reputation. The subject of it is a kind of astrology, founded, for the most part, on reason and experiment, as will appear by comparing it with Mr Boyle's "History of the Air," and Dr Mead's book "De Imperio Solis et Lunæ."

JOHANNES NEWTON, *Æt.* 39, 1660. *Before "Mathematical Elements by John Newton, M. A."* 1660; *4to.*

John Newton, who was some time a commoner of Edmund hall in Oxford, was, soon after the Restoration, created doctor of divinity, made chaplain to the king, and preferred to the rectory of Ross in Herefordshire. He seems, by his works, to have run through the whole circle of sciences. There is in the "Athenæ Oxonienses," a catalogue of his books of arithmetic, geometry, trigonometry, astronomy, the seven liberal arts, cosmography, geography, logic, and rhetoric; down to ephemerides, almanacks and instructions for children to read. Mr Wood speaks of him as a learned man, but of a singular and capricious character. *Ob.* Jan. 1678-9.

JOHN KETTLEWELL was vicar of Coleshill in Warwickshire in this and the next reign. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

ED-

CHARLES II. CLASS IV.

EDMUNDUS ELISEUS, A. M. Coll. Bal. quondam Socius. *He thus writes himself in the title page to his "Miscellanea," 1662, 4to. before which is an anonymous print of him by Faithorne, in an octagon frame.*

Edmund Elys *, son of a clergyman in Devonshire, was educated at Baliol college, in Oxford. In 1655, about the time when he took the degree of bachelor of arts, being then fellow of the college, he published a small volume of divine poems, and another in 1658. The same year, he published "Miscellanea," in Latin and English verse, and several short essays in Latin prose. This book was reprinted in 1662. In the preface, and more particularly at p. 32, he speaks with great sensibility of some persons who had decried his performances, and aspersed his character on account of some levities and sallies of youth. In 1659, he succeeded his father in the rectory of East Allington, in Devonshire. His conduct appears to have been irreproachable after he entered into holy orders. He, by his writings, has given sufficient testimony of his parts, industry, and learning. The most remarkable of his numerous works, which are mentioned by Wood, is the pamphlet which he published against Dr Tillotson's "Sermons "on the Incarnation;" and the most estimable is his volume of "Letters," &c. as some of them were written to eminent persons, particularly Dr Sherlock and Dr Bentley. There are also letters from Dr Henry More, Dr Barlow, and others, to Edmund Elys. He was living, and

* So written by Mr Wood.

NON-CONFORMISTS.

JOANNES OWENUS, &c. *R. White sc. h. sh.*
JOANNES OWEN, S. T. D. &c. *Vertue sc. copied from the above. Before his works, 1721, fol.*
JOANNES OWEN, D. D. *J. Vandevelde exc. 4to. mezz.*

John Owen, some time dean of Christ-church and vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford, was a man of more learning and politeness than any of the Independents; and was, perhaps, exceeded by none of that party in probity and piety. Supposing it necessary for one of his persuasion to be placed at the head of the university, none was so proper as this person; who governed it several years with much prudence and moderation, when faction and animosity seemed to be a part of every religion. He was a man of an engaging conversation and had an excellent talent for preaching. He was highly in favour with Cromwell, and was, after the Restoration, offered preferment in the church, which he refused. Two days before his death he dictated a letter to a particular friend in which are these words; "I am leaving the ship of the "church in a storm, but whilst the great pilot is "in it, the loss of a poor under-rower will be "inconsiderable *." He died Aug. 24, 1683, in the 67th year of his age †. There are some very

* Calamy.

† Mr Wood repreſents him as a perjured perſon, a time-ſerver, a hypocrite whoſe godlineſs was gain, and a blaſphemer: and, as if this were not ſufficient, he has alſo made him a top. All which means no more than this: That when Dr Owen entered himſelf a member of the univerſity of Oxford, he was of the eſtabliſhed church, and took the uſual oaths; that he turned Independent, preached and acted as other Independents did, took the oath called the

very peculiar expressions in his writings: Solomon's Song could not furnish him with a sufficient number of phrases to express his love of Christ, but he must invent a jargon of his own †. Dr William Clagget, in his "Discourse concerning the "Operation of the Holy Spirit," wrote a confutation of part of Dr Owen's book on that subject. There is an excellent abridgement of the former, with considerable improvements, by Henry Stebbing, M. A. 1719, 8vo.

THOMAS GOODWIN, S. T. P. &c. *R. White sc. a double cap on his head.*

Another by White, in 8vo. copied from the former.

Thomas Goodwin was one of the assembly of divines that sat at Westminster, and president of Magdalen College in Oxford. Mr Wood styles him and Dr Owen "the two Atlasses "and Patriarchs of Independency." He was a man of great reading, but by no means equal to Dr Owen, and was much further gone in fanaticism. The authors of his character prefixed to his works inform us, that "he was "much

the Engagement, and accepted of preferment from Cromwell; that he was a man of a good perſon and behaviour, and liked to go well dreſſed.—We muſt be extremely cautious how we form our judgment of characters at this period: the difference of a few modes or ceremonies in religious worſhip, has been the ſource of infinite prejudice and miſrepreſentation. The practice of ſome of the ſplenetic writers of this period reminds me of the painter well known by the appellation of *Helliſh Bruegbel*, who had ſo accuſtomed himſelf to painting witches, imps, and devils, that he ſometimes made but little difference betwixt his human and infernal figures. I do not mean, by this remark, to reflect particularly on Mr Wood, who with his defects had very great merit.

† Dr South, who knew him well, has mentioned ſeveral of his cant words, in his IVth volume p. 49. See alſo vol. V. p. 48, 334.

" much addicted to retirement and deep con-
" templation ‡, had been much exercised in the
" controversies agitated in the age in which he
" lived, and had a deep insight into the grace of
" God, and the covenant of grace." He attended Cromwell his friend and patron upon his death-bed, and was very confident that he would not die, from a supposed revelation communicated to him in a prayer, but a few minutes before his death. When he found himself mistaken he exclaimed, in a subsequent address to God, " Thou hast deceiv-
" ed us, and we were deceived *." *Ob.* 23 Feb. 1679, *Æt.* 80. His writings consist of expositions, sermons, &c. which have been much read. His portrait, which very nearly resembles him, is prefixed to his works, printed 1681, in two volumes folio.

THOMAS MANTON, D. D. *R. White sc. Before his Sermons.* 1678 ; *4to.*

THOMAS MANTON, *&c. R. W. f. copied from the above ; 8vo.*

THOMAS

‡ He was doubtless the Independent minister and head of a college, mentioned in No. 494 of the " Spectator ;" where a young man, who went to be entered at his college, is said to have been conducted " with great silence " and seriousness to a long gallery, which was darkened at noon-day, and " had only a single candle burning in it. After a short stay in this melan-
" choly apartment he was led into a chamber hung with black ; where he " entertained himself for some time, by the glimmering of a taper ; till at " length the head of the college came out to him from an inner room, with " half a dozen night-caps upon his head, and religious horror in his counte-
" nance. The young man trembled ; but his fears encreased, when instead " of being asked what progress he had made in learning, he was examined " how he abounded in grace." *&c. &c.*

The long gallery, mentioned in this note, was taken down in 1770, for the improvement of the president's lodgings. In the Oxford Almanack for 1730, is an outside view of it. It is known by the two doors in front, *a window with three lights*, and as many brackets underneath.

* Tillotson's " Life," p. 19, &c. second edit.

THOMAS MANTON, &c. *R. White sc. Before his works; fol.*

He is represented very plump, or rather fat.

Thomas Manton, rector of Covent-garden, was one of the greatest divines among the Presbyterians. His industry and learning, his talent as a preacher, his moderation, his activity and address in the management of their public affairs, in all which he was a leading man, are mentioned with respect, by several writers. He was one of the commissioners at the Savoy conference, and was very desirous of a comprehension. Lord Clarendon intimated to Baxter, that he should not have despaired of bringing that affair to a happy issue, if he had been as fat as Manton *. Archbishop Usher used to call him *a voluminous preacher* †; and he was no less voluminous as an author. He composed 190 sermons on the 119th Psalm, which are printed in one volume folio. He was also author of several other pieces specified by Dr Calamy. *Ob.* 18 Oct. 1677.

GULIELMUS BATESIUS, S. S. T. P. *Faithorne delin. et sc. Before his "Harmony of divine Attributes;" 4to.*

GULIELMUS BATESIUS, &c. *Æt.* 57, 1682; *R. White sc.* 12*mo.*

There

* He seems to have had that well known passage of Shakespeare in his mind, where Julius Cæsar, speaking of Cassius, says,

"Let me have men about me that are fat," &c.

† The following passage is in a letter of Lord Bolingbroke to Dr Swift: "My next shall be as long as one of Dr Manton's (sermons) who taught my "youth to yawn, and prepared me to be a high churchman, that I might "never hear him read, nor read him more." Letters of Swift, &c. published 1766, vol. ii. p. 112.

Gulielmus Batesius
S.S. Theol. Prof. Ætat 65.
Nov: 1699.

There are other prints of him, by White, which more properly belong to the reign of William III.

Dr William Bates, minister of St. Dunstan's in the West, in the former part of this reign *, was a man of a good and amiable character; much a scholar, much a gentleman, and no less a christian: His moderation and sweetness of temper, were known to all that conversed with him; among whom were eminent and pious men of various persuasions. Dr Tillotson's friendship for him began early; and as his merit was invariably the same, it continued without interruption, to the end of that prelate's life. His abilities qualified him for the highest dignities in the church: and it is certain that great offers were made him; but he could never be prevailed with to conform. All his works except his "Select Lives of illustrious and "pious Persons†," to which his own life would be a proper supplement, were published in one volume folio. He is esteemed the politest writer of his age, among the Presbyterians. *Ob.* 1699.

ANTON. TUCKNEY, D. D. *R. White sc.*

Anthony Tuckney was one of the assembly of divines, and successively master of Emmanuel and St John's college in Cambridge; regius professor of divinity, and vice-chancellor of that university. After the Restoration, he was appointed one of the commissioners at the con-

* Near 2000 persons, among whom was Dr Bates, were silenced and deprived for nonconformity, after the Restoration.

† Intitled, "Vitæ selectæ aliquot Virorum," &c. It is little more than a collection published by him.

ference held at the Savoy. He was succeeded in the mastership of Emmanuel College by Dr William Dillingham*, in 1653; and was, in 1661, succeeded in the mastership of St John's, and the divinity chair, by Dr Peter Gunning. He was a man of great learning, and no less modesty; but is said to have shewn more courage in maintaining the rights and privileges of the university, in the lawless time in which he lived, than any of the heads of houses at Cambridge. He, with great prudence and ability presided over his college, which never flourished more than under his government. He died in 1669-70, in the 71st year of his age. His "Sermons," before which is his portrait, were published after his death, in 4to. 1676. His "Prælectiones Theologicæ," were also published in 4to. 1679.

JOHANNES COLLINGS, S. T. P. &c. *R. White, sc. 4to.*

JOHANNES COLLINGS, &c. 1678, *Æt.* 53; *4to. mezz.*

Dr John Collings, who was one of the commissioners at the Savoy conference in this reign, was educated at Emmanuel college in Cambridge; and was forty-four years a minister at Norwich. He was a man of various learning, but particularly excelled as a textuary and critic. He was generally esteemed for his great industry, humanity, and exemplary life. He was author of many sermons and books of practical divinity and controversy; one of the most singular of which is his "Weaver's Pocket-book, or Weaving spiritualized;"

* An ingenious Latin poet, some of whose compositions are in the first volume of the new edition of the "Musæ Anglicanæ."

ualized;" 8vo. 1675 *. This book was adapted to the place where he lived, which has been long famous for the manufacture of stuffs. He had a very considerable hand in the Annotations on the Bible, in two volumes folio; which were begun and carried on by Mr Matthew Poole, and which go under his name. *Ob.* 1690, *Æt.* 67.

THOMAS JACOMB, D. D. *In the same plate with the heads of Jos. Caryl, Edmund Calamy, Dr Tho. Manton, Tho. Case, Wm. Jenkin, Ric. Baxter, Dr Wm. Bates. Tho. Watson, Tho. Lye, and Matth. Mead. The print is an engraved title, in which are these words, "The Farewell Sermons of the late Lon-" don Ministers, preached the 17th of Aug.* 1662 †;" *8vo. This was a little before the act of uniformity took place.*

Thomas Jacomb received part of his education at Magdalen hall in Oxford, whence he removed to Emmanuel, and at length to Trinity college in Cambridge. About the year 1647, he was preferred to the rectory of St Martin's near Ludgate, and also made chaplain to the countess dowager of Exeter ‡. After the Restoration, he lived in Exeter-House with that lady; where he frequently preached when other ministers were silenced. Mr

* Mr Boyle in his "Occasional Reflections on several Subjects," published in 1665, seems to have led the way to spiritualizing the common objects, business and occurrences of life. This was much practised by Mr Flavel, and has been lately revived by Mr James Hervey.

† The publication of these sermons gave great offence, as there were several passages in them which were thought to be of seditious tendency. Mr. Baxter informs us, that the booksellers procured copies of the Farewell Sermons from the scribes that took them from the mouths of the preachers; and that several of them were altered and mangled at the discretion of the editors. "Life," part ii. p. 303.

‡ Daughter to John, earl of Bridgewater. Mr Baxter styles her "the excellent, sincere, humble, godly, faithful lady, the "countess dowager of Exeter." "Life," part iii. p. 95.

Mr Baxter and Dr Calamy speaks of him as a man of great gravity, sobriety, and moderation, and a good preacher. Dr Sherlock, who seems to have received some provocation from him, represents him as "the prettiest, nonsensical trifling "goosecap, that ever set pen to paper *." He died in the house of his patroness, the 27th of March, 1687. His library, which consisted of books in various languages and faculties, sold after his death for 1300l. He published a considerable number of sermons.

EDMUND CALAMY, B. D. *R. White sc.* 12mo. EDMUND CALAMY, *with the heads of Jos. Caryl, James Janeway, and Ralph Venning*; 8vo.

Edmund Calamy was minister of Aldermanbury, whence he was ejected in 1662. See an account of him in the preceding reign.

STEPHEN CHARNOCK, B. D. *R. White sc. Before his two volumes of "Discourses on the Exist-"ence, Attributes, and Providence of God," &c.* 1684; *folio.*

Stephen Charnock was educated at Emmanuel college in Cambridge, where he was some time under the tuition of Mr William Sancroft, who was, in this reign advanced to the see of Canterbury. In 1652, he was, by authority of the parliament visitors, appointed fellow of New college in Oxford. He was afterwards domestic chaplain to Henry Cromwell, when he was lord deputy of Ireland. Whilst he con-

* This inconsistency of characters is frequently seen in the writings of such as flourished about this period, especially when the authors happened to disagree in their sentiments of religion. Vide "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 801.

continued in that station, he was a constant preacher at one of the churches in Dublin, every Sunday in the afternoon. His sermons, which he delivered without notes, were attended by all persons of distinction in that city. In the latter part of his life, when he exercised his ministry in London, his memory and his eyes failed him; which occasioned his reading his sermons with a glass. The two volumes of his Discourses, tho' not written with a view to their publication, bear a sufficient testimony to the abilities of the author; whose natural parts were more solid than shining; and were improved by every kind of learning requisite to form a divine. Mr Johnson, who preached the sermon at his funeral, says, "he never knew a man, in all his life, "who had attained near to that skill that Mr "Charnock had, in the originals of the Old and "New Testament, except Mr Thomas Cawton." *Ob.* 26 July, 1680, *Æt.* 52.

SAMUEL CRADOCK, B. D. some time fellow of Emmanuel College in Cambridge; *R. White sc. Before his "Knowledge and Practice," &c. folio.*

Samuel Cradock, rector of North-Cadbury in Somersetshire, was elder brother to Dr Zachary Cradock, preacher at Gray's Inn, and provost of Eton college. In 1662, he was, for nonconformity, ejected from his benefice, worth 300l. a year. He was afterwards supported by the generosity of Mr Walter Cradock, a gentleman of fortune, to whom he was heir at law. He, in this reign, kept a private academy for which his learning perfectly qualified him, and had a share in the education of several persons of worth and eminence. I never saw two different characters of Mr Cradock. He

was

was so good and inoffensive a man, that every body spoke well of him, when it was usual for men of all religions to speak ill of each other. Nothing was ever objected to him but his nonconformity; and if that were a crime, it was entirely the crime of an erroneous conscience, without the least perversity of his will. His "Apostolical "History," his "History of the Old and New "Testament," and his "Harmony of the four "Evangelists," are his principal works, which have particular merit *. The last was revised by his friend Dr Tillotson, who preserved it from the flames in the fire of London. *Ob.* 7 Oct. 1706, *Æt.* 86.

DAVID CLARKSON, minister of the gospel, (B. D.); *M. Beale p. R. White sc. Before his "Ser-"mons," fol.* 1696.

David Clarkson, when he was fellow of Clare hall in Cambridge, had the honour of instructing archbishop Tillotson, not only one of the greatest, but also one of the best men this kingdom ever produced. It is well known that this prelate ever maintained a respect for him, not merely because he was his tutor, but because he was a man of uncommon learning and abilities, and of singular modesty and humility. His sermons are esteemed judicious: they are written in an unaffected style and good method. The most noted of his works is that entitled, "No Evidence of Diocesan Epis-"copacy in the primitive Times;" 1681; 4to. in answer to Dr Stillingfleet. This book shews him to have been a man of great reading in church-history.

MAT-

* Dr Doddridge recommends the firſt and the laſt of theſe books to young ſtudents. See his "Family Expoſitor," vol. iii. p. 378.

MATTHÆUS POLE, (vel POOLE), &c. (M. A.); *R. White sc. h. sh.*

This learned critic and casuist finished, in ten years, a work that seemed sufficient to employ a much longer life than his own. It is entitled, "Synopsis Criticorum aliorumque S. Scripturæ "Interpretum," and is printed in five large volumes in folio. It contains not only an abridgment of the nine volumes of the "Critici Sacri," and various other expositors *, but also extracts and abridgments of a great number of small treatises and pamphlets, which, though of considerable merit, would have been otherwise neglected or lost. The plan of it was judicious †, and the execution more free from errors than seems consistent with so great a work, finished in so short a time, by one man ‡. Mr Poole made a great progress in the English Annotations on the Bible, completed after his decease by several divines, and published in two volumes folio. He was author of some other pieces of less note. His name was among those who were to be murdered by the Papists, according to the deposition of Titus Oates. In 1679, he retired to Amsterdam where he died the same year, not without suspicion of being poisoned.

JOHANNES HOWE, V. D. M. (M. A.); *White sc. 8vo.*

* See Trapp's Preface to his "Explanatory Notes on the Four Gospels," 5.

† This stupendous work was undertaken by the advice of the very learned bishop Lloyd, as appears by a letter of that prelate, addressed to the famous Mr Dodwell, and communicated to me by his son, Dr Dodwell, archdeacon of Berks.

‡ This book is of late much sunk in its price, though intrinsically as good as ever. The truth is, Latin commentaries on the Scriptures are little regarded; but we have English ones as often as we have new almanacks. I have myself known about twenty published within these last twenty years.

JOHANNES HOWE, M. A. *J. Pine sc. copied from White.*

John Howe, who had been chaplain to Cromwell, was one of the most learned and polite writers among the dissenters. His reading in divinity was very extensive: he was a good Orientalist, and understood several of the modern languages. His sermons, and other practical pieces, which are numerous, were for the most part published in this reign. His "Blessedness of the Righteous" was the most generally esteemed of his performances. He was an admired preacher, but was sometimes too profound for ordinary capacities. There is an uncommon depth of thought in several of his works. It is observable, that his friend Dr Tillotson asserted, in a sermon preached at Court the 2d of April, 1680, that "no man, "without an extraordinary commission from "heaven, testified by working miracles as the a-"postles did, ought to affront the established re-"ligion of a nation, *though it be false*, and open-"ly to draw men off from the profession of it, in "contempt of the magistrate and the law," &c. Mr Howe did not only write him a long letter upon this erroneous doctrine, but expostulated with him upon it in a friendly manner: upon which Dr Tillotson burst into tears, and frankly acknowledged that it was not to be justified. *Ob.* 2 April, 1705.

JOSEPHUS CARYL; *White sc. h. sh. Before his Commentary, &c.*

JOSEPH CARYL, &c. (M. A.): *R. White sc.* 8*vo.*

Joseph Caryl, a moderate Independent, was some time a commoner at Exeter College in Oxford.

Oxford. He was one of the assembly of divines, and a frequent preacher before the long parliament in the reign of Charles I. He was several times appointed to attend upon that unhappy prince, particularly when he was a prisoner at Holdenby, and a little before his death; but the king waved all offers of his service. In 1650, he and Dr Owen, were, by order of parliament, sent to attend on Cromwell in Scotland, and to officiate as ministers. He was a man of parts and learning, and of indefatigable industry. He was author of a considerable number of sermons; but his great work is an endless "Commentary on Job," in two volumes folio, which consist of upwards of six hundred sheets *. It is also printed in twelve volumes 4to. *Ob.* Feb. 1672-3 †

THOMAS DOOLITTLE, (M. A.), *Æt.* 51. *Before his "Treatise on the Lord's Supper,"* 1680; 12*mo.*

John Dunton, who printed the book, informs us that Robert White, who was successful in likenesses, got much reputation by this head. "Dunton's Life," p. 346.

THOMAS

* It is indiscreet in an author to be voluminous, as the generality even of scholars are too lazy even to read books of an enormous length. Indeed the age of Charles II. or rather the seventeenth century, was the age of dull rhapsodies and folios. I speak not this in disparagement of Mr Caryl's performance: but a commentary on the "Iliad," in twenty-four volumes in folio, which bears much the same proportion to this on the Hebrew poet, must needs be heavy and rhapsodical, though written by Longinus himself. One just remark has been made on its utility, that it is a very sufficient exercise for the virtue of patience, which it was chiefly intended to inculcate and improve.

† A great-grandson of this Mr Caryl was lately a mercer in the Strand, but is now retired from business, and has an estate in Hertfordshire. Dr Lyndford Caryl, master of Jesus college, Cambridge, and prebendary of Canterbury, Lincoln, and Southwell, is his great nephew.

THOMAS DOOLITTLE; *Cross sc.* 4 *English verses.*
THOMAS DOOLITTLE; *holding a book;* 12*mo.*

Thomas Doolittle, a native of Kidderminster in Worcestershire, was minister of St Alphage, in London, before the ejectment. Mr Baxter, who thought him a promising youth, sent him to Pembroke hall in Cambridge; where he made such a proficiency in learning, as fully answered his expectation. He kept a private academy in Monkwell-street, Cripplegate, where he continued to preach, and trained up several ministers of considerable note. He had the character of a serious and affectionate preacher, and was very assiduous in catechising. He published books of practical divinity to almost the time of his death, which was on the 24th of May, 1707 *. In the "History of Europe," for that year, he is said to have built the first meeting-house in London, and to have been the "last that survived of the ministers ejected by the act of uniformity." His "Treatise on the Sacrament," has, perhaps, been oftener printed than any other book on that subject; and his "Call to delaying Sinners," has gone through many editions. He was father of Samuel Doolittle, some time a minister at Reading in Berkshire.

THOMAS GOUGE, (M. A.); *Riley p. R. White sc. Before his "Funeral Sermon*, 1682; 12*mo.*
THOMAS GOUGE; *Van Hove sc.*

Thomas Gouge, minister of St Sepulchre's in London, from the year 1638, to 1662, was son of Dr William Gouge of Black Friars. He was,

* See Calamy, vol. iii. p. 76.

was, throughout his life, a person of exemplary piety; and was, especially in the later part of it, such an example of charity, as none but men of fortune, and of enlarged and benevolent minds like his own, could imitate. He caused many thousand copies of the "Bible," "Church Catechism," "Practice of Piety," and "Whole Duty of Man," to be printed in the Welsh language, and dispersed over Wales; where he set up three or four hundred schools *. He constantly travelled over that country once or twice a year; where he inspected every thing relating to the schools himself, and instructed the people both in public and private. He was author of several practical books, which he usually distributed *gratis* wherever he went. He was a stranger to the narrow bigotry of sects, and loved good men of every denomination. He was constantly chearful, and scarce ever knew what sickness was. He died in his sleep, with a single groan †, in the year 1681, and the 77th of his age. His funeral sermon was preached by Dr Tillotson, who speaks thus of him: "There have not, since the primitive times of christianity, been many among the sons of men, to whom the glorious character of the Son of God might be better applied, that *He went about doing good*." He is said to have conformed to the church some time before his death ‡.

PHILIP HENRY, M. A. father of Mr Matthew Henry. His portrait belongs to the reign of WILLIAM III.

ARTHUR

* He was assisted by his friends in these charitable works.

† Every one of his friends was ready to cry out on this occasion,

Sic mihi contingat vivere, sicque mori!

‡ "Mag. Britannia," iii. p. 180.

ARTHUR JACKSON, minister of St Faith's in London, whence he was ejected, in 1662. See the INTERREGNUM.

WILLIAM JENKIN. (M. A.); *a small head, in a plate with several others.* See JACOMB.

William Jenkin, who was, by his mother, descended from John Rogers, the proto-martyr in the reign of Mary, received his education at St John's College in Cambridge. About the year 1641, he was chosen minister of Christ-church, in London, and soon after lecturer at St Anne's Black Friars. When the Independent faction prevailed, he was suspended from his ministry and deprived of his benefice for refusing to observe the public thanksgivings enjoined by the parliament. He afterwards embarked in a design for restoring the king, for which his friend Mr Love was beheaded: but on presenting a petition to the parliament they voted him a pardon. Upon the death of Dr Gouge, he was chosen minister of Black Friars, which he afterwards quitted for the benefice from which he had been ejected. He, for several years, preached upon the names given to Christ in scripture, and a course of sermons upon the Epistle of Jude, which he published. Mr Baxter styles him *a sententious and elegant preacher.* He continued to preach in private after the act of uniformity took place: and even in and after the year 1682, when the nonconformists were more obnoxious to the laws than ever, he went from place to place, and preached where he thought he could do it with most secrecy *. He was at length surprised by a party

* As the laws, in this reign, were very severe against all religious assemblies which were not of the established church, the Nonconformists sometimes met

a party of soldiers, and sent to Newgate; where he died the 19th of Jan. 1684-5. He was buried "by his friends with great honour; many eminent "persons, and some scores of mourning coaches "attending his funeral *."

THOMAS CASE, (M. A.); *a small head, with several others.* See JACOMB.

Thomas Case, who was educated at Christ-church in Oxford, was one of the assembly of divines in the late reign, and a frequent preacher before the parliament. He distinguished himself by his zeal for the Covenant †, to which he, with his usual constancy, adhered. He was some

met in very obscure places in the country. There is a tradition, that a congregation of Protestant Diſſenters were assembled in a barn, which frequently harboured beggars and other vagrants: and that the preacher, for want of a ladder or a tub, was ſuſpended in a ſack affixed to a beam. He preached that day upon the last judgment, and towards the cloſe of his sermon, entered upon a description of the terrors of that tribunal. He had no ſooner mentioned the "ſounding of the trumpet," than a ſtrolling mimic-trumpeter, who lay concealed in the ſtraw, began to exert himself. The congregation, ſtruck with the utmoſt conſternation, fled in an instant from the place; and left the affrighted preacher to shift for himself. The effects of his fright are ſaid to have appeared at the bottom of the ſack; and to have occaſioned that opprobrious appellation by which the Nonconformiſts were vulgarly diſtinguiſhed. This idle ſtory, which was communicated by a Diſſenting minister, was propagated throughout the kingdom, in the reign of Charles II.

* Calamy.

† I cannot help observing, that there is ſomething ſo ſanguinary in one, at leaſt, of his sermons, that, like *that* of Josias How §, of Trinity college Oxford, it should have been printed in red letters. In the ſermon preached before the court-martial, 1644. he ſays, "Noble sirs, imitate God, and be mer-"ciful to none that have ſinned of *malicious* wickedness;" meaning the royaliſts, who were frequently ſtyled *malignants*.

§ He was a native of Grendon Underwood, Bucks. The ſermon, of which only thirty copies were taken, was thus printed by command of Charles I. The author is ſaid to have made a whimſical vow, that if he ever printed any thing, it should be in red letters. See Wood's "Faſti," ii. 56. and Hearne's "Gloſſary to Robert of Glouceſter," p. 669. How died in 1701, aged 90. His Sermon is mentioned here as a very ſingular curioſity. Wood had never ſeen it; but Hearne had a copy.

some time minister of St Mary Magdalen's in Milk-street; but was ejected thence for refusing the engagement; and became afterwards rector of St Giles's in the Fields. He was imprisoned for six months in the Tower, together with Mr Jenkin, Dr Drake, and Mr Watson, for conspiring against the Independent government; this was commonly called Love's plot. They appear to have been equally engaged in a design to restore the king; but all, except Love, were pardoned upon their submission. He first began the morning exercise, or lecture, which was long continued at Cripplegate, and other parts of the city. He died the 30th of May, 1682, in the 84th year of his age, after having survived every one of the Dissenters that sat in the assembly of divines. His works are chiefly sermons. Mr Baxter styles him "an old, faithful servant of God."

SIMEON ASHE; *a small head with a scull. It is in the same plate with that of Jacomb, &c.*

Simeon Ashe, who was educated at Emmanuel college, in Cambridge, under Dr Stoaker, was intimate with Hildersham, Dod, Ball, Langley, and other nonconformists eminent in their day. He exercised his ministry in London for about three and twenty years. In the time of the civil war, he was chaplain to the earl of Warwick. As he was a man of fortune and character, his influence was great among the Presbyterians. He had no inconsiderable hand in the restoration of Charles the Second. Dr Calamy speaks of him as a man of sanctity, benevolence, and hospitality. "He "was, says that author, a Christian of primitive sim- "plicity, and a nonconformist of the old stamp."

How

How far the narrow bigotry of a sect, and acrimony of railing, may accord with "primitive "simplicity," I leave the reader to judge. I am very certain that he proves himself to be *a nonconformist of the old stamp* by bitter invectives against the conforming clergy, whom he calls "blind seers, idle drones, misguiding guides, "and scandalous ministers, who plucked down "more with their foul hands than they built up "with their fair tongues*." *Ob.* 1662. He published Ball's works, and several sermons of his own composition. The reader is referred to Walker and Calamy for the particulars of his character.

THOMAS LYE, (M. A.); *a small head, with several others.* See JACOMB. Mr Wood says that this head is very like him.

Thomas Lye, who was some time a servitor at Wadham college in Oxford, was, in the time of the Interregnum, made minister of Chard in Somersetshire; whence he was ejected for refusing to swear contrary to the Covenant. In 1658, he became pastor of Allhallows Church in Lombard-street, London; and was, the next year, made one of the approvers of ministers, as he had been before in Somersetshire. He was famous for catechising children, and writing books for their instruction. His manner of instructing was so engaging, that the children came with eagerness to be catechised by him. His "Explanation "of the Shorter Catechism," and his "Child's De-"light," have been often printed. Mr Wood in his account of his sermons, says he has one in "The Morning Exercise at St Giles's in the Fields,

* Sermon before the Commons, 1642.

" Fields, near London, in May, 1659." Lond. 1676, 4to. in which " Morning Exercise" *one John Tillotson* hath also a sermon." *Ob.* 7 July 1684.

THOMAS WATSON, &c. (M. A.); *J. Sturt sc.*

Thomas Watson, who was educated at Emmanuel college in Cambridge, was minister of St Stephen's Walbrook in London, where he was much admired as a preacher; and his powers in praying extempore, are said to have been very extraordinary. Dr Calamy tells us, that bishop Richardson, before the Bartholomew act took place, went to hear him on a lecture day, and was much taken with his sermon, but more with his prayer after it; that he followed him home to thank him, and beg a copy of the prayer; and that the prelate was surprised, when he told him it was not premeditated. His " Art of Divine Contentment," has been oftener printed than any of his works. After his death, was published his " Body " of Divinity, or Course of Sermons," 1692, fol. to which his portrait is prefixed *.

SAMUEL CLARKE, (Senr.); *T. Cross sc.*

SAMUEL CLARKE; *R. Gaywood f. 4to.*

SAMUEL CLARKE; *R. White sc. h. sh.*

SAMUEL CLARKE; *Æt.* 75, *Oct.* 10, 1674; *Binneman sc. Before his* " *Looking-glass for Persecutors.*"

SAMUEL CLARKE, &c. *W. Tringham sc. h. sh.*

Samuel

* Dr Doddridge, in his " Life of Col. Gardiner," p. 31, edit. 1747, mentions a book, written by Watson, with this or the like title: " The Chriſtian " Soldier, or Heaven taken by Storm," which was the book in which the colonel had been reading juſt before his marvellous converſion.

Samuel Clarke, a preacher and writer of considerable note, was, during the Interregnum, and at the time of the ejection, minister of St Bennet, Fink, in London. In November, 1660, he, in the name of the Presbyterian, ministers, presented an address of thanks to the king, for his declaration for liberty of conscience. He was one of the commissioners at the Savoy, and behaved on that occasion with great decency and moderation. "He sometimes attended the "church as a hearer and a communicant *." He was much esteemed by all that knew him, for his great probity and industry. He died the 25th of Dec. 1682. His works were much in vogue among ordinary readers. The author, and his bookseller, seem to have been thoroughly informed of this secret, "That *a taking title-* "*page*, becomes much more taking, with an "engraved frontispiece before it; and that lit- "tle *pictures*, in the body of the book, are great "embellishments to style and matter." Mr Clarke was more a compiler than an author. His name was anagramatized to *Su(c)k all Cream*, alluding to his taking the best parts of those books from which he made his collections. The most valuable of his numerous works are his "Lives of the Puritan Divines, and other "Persons of Note;" in which are some things not to be found in other memoirs. Twenty-two of these lives are printed with his "Mar- "tyrology." The rest are in his "Lives of "sundry eminent Persons in this latter Age," 1083, folio †; and in his "Marrow of Ecclesiasti- "cal History," folio and 4to.

* Calamy.

† In the preface to this book, in which are several portraits, is the Life of the author, written by himself. It appears by this account, that he was the most painful and voluminous compiler of his age.

SAMUEL CLARKE, M. A. natus Nov. 12. 1626; *R. White ad vivum sc. h. sh.*

This person was the son of the former, and much superior to him in parts and learning. He was fellow of Pembroke hall in Cambridge, but was ejected from his fellowship, for refusing to take the engagement. He was also ejected afterwards, from his rectory of Grendon in Buckinghamshire. He applied himself early to the study, of the scriptures; and the books which he published as helps to others in the same course of study are so many proofs of his industry and abilities. His "Annotations on the Bible," printed together with the sacred text, was the great work of his life. It is commended in very high terms by Dr Owen and Mr Baxter, as a laborious and judicious performance; and in still higher, by Dr Calamy, who says, that it "bears the lively "signatures of his exact learning, singular piety, "and indefatigable industry; and has been valued "by good judges, of different sentiments and "persuasions, considering the brevity of the "parts, and intireness of the whole, as the best "single book upon the Bible in the world." It has been an excellent fund for some modern commentators, who have republished a great part of it, with very little alteration. Nothing is more common at present, than to buy old books of divinity at three pence a pound, and retail them to the public at three halfpence a sheet. *Ob.* Feb. 24, 1700-1, *Æt.* 75. He has been confounded with Samuel Clarke, a celebrated Orientalist, of whom there is an account, in "Athen. Oxon." II. Col. 456.

THO-

THOMAS WADSWORTH, M. A. *R. White sc. Before his "Remains;"* 1680; *small 8vo.*

Thomas Wadsworth received his education at Christ's college in Cambridge, where he was under the care of Mr Owtram, a tutor of eminence. He was, at the Restoration, minister of Newington Butts, where he not only spent his time, but a great part of his fortune, in works of piety and charity. He distributed Bibles among the poor, and constantly visited his parishioners, and instructed them from house to house. He was, at the time of the ejection, minister of St Laurence Poultney in London, and afterwards preached privately at Newington, Theobalds, and Southwark. He received nothing for his labours, but was content *to spend and be spent* in his great Master's service. His "Diary," printed at the end of his "Life," contains the strongest proofs of his being an excellent Christian: and it is no less evident, from his practical works, that he strove to make others as good Christians as himself. He died of the stone, the 29th of Oct. 1676. His composure under the tortures of his distemper was such, as shewed his patience to be, at least, equal to the rest of his virtues.

HENRICUS NEWCOME, M. A. Mancuniensis; *R. White sc. 4to.*

Henry Newcome, of St John's college in Cambridge, was some time rector of Gausworth, in Cheshire, whence, in 1656, he removed to Manchester. He was a man of parts and learning, of great humanity and modesty, and admired as a preacher by all that ever heard him. When he was no longer permitted to preach, he applied

himself diligently to writing, and published discourses on several religious subjects. He was also author of "A faithful Narrative of the Life and "Death of that holy and laborious Preacher, Mr "John Machin, late of Astbury in Cheshire;" 1671; 8vo. In the latter part of his life, he preached at a chapel on the south side of the town of Manchester, which was built on purpose for him. *Ob.* Sept. 1695, *Æt.* 68.

JAMES JANEWAY, (M. A.) *four verses,* "*Time made no furrows,*" *&c.* 12*mo.*

JAMES JANEWAY; *Van Hove sc.* 12*mo.*

JAMES JANEWAY, *together with the heads of Edm. Calamy, Ralph Venning, and Jos. Caryl. Before* "*Saints Memorials, &c. being a collection of divers* "*Sentences,*" 1674; 8*vo.*—All these persons had a hand in this book.

James Janeway was the son of a clergyman in Hertfordshire, and the third of five brothers, who were all bred to the ministry. In 1655, he became a student of Christ-church in Oxford, and soon after the Restoration, minister of Rotherhithe in Surrey. He was a young man of great industry and strictness of life, and his preaching is said to have been attended with signal effects upon many, especially in the time of the plague, when he entered into the deserted pulpits, and preached to great numbers: he also made it his business to visit the sick. Mr Wood, who says "he was admired for a for-"ward and precious young man, especially by "those of the female sex," has omitted this circumstance of his life. His labours, which were too many for his delicate constitution, are said to have hastened his death, which happened on the 16th of March, 1673-4. A considerable number

The Lively Effigies of that Reverend and Faithfull Minister Mr James Janeway who Departed this Life the 16th of March 167$\frac{3}{4}$. in the 38 yeare of his Age.

number of his sermons are in print. He also published the Life of his elder brother, John, a young man of extraordinary piety: "A Token "for Children," often printed. His "Legacy to his Friends," before which is his portrait, contains twenty-seven famous instances of God's providence in and about sea-dangers and deliverances, &c. 1674; 8vo. See more of him in his funeral sermon by Ryther, before which is his print.

RALPH VENNING, *with several other heads.* See the above article.

RALPH VENNING, &c. (M. A.) *who died the 10th of March, 1673-4, in the year of his age, 53; Hollar f. 12mo.*

Ralph Venning, who had been educated at Emmanuel college in Cambridge, was, before the ejection, lecturer of the church of St Olave, in Southwark, where he was in high repute for his preaching. He was, in his charity sermons, a powerful advocate for the poor, among whom he distributed annually some hundreds of pounds. His oratory on this topic is said to have been almost irresistible; as some have gone to church with a resolution not to give, and have been insensibly and involuntarily melted into compassion, and bestowed their alms with uncommon liberality. As he was a man of no faction himself, men of different factions and religions were generally disposed to do justice to his character. He was author of the nine practical treatises, which are all specified by Dr Calamy.

HENRY STUBBES, (or STUBBE) (M. A.) *Ob.* July 7, 1678; *Æt.* 73; *12mo.*

Henry Stubbes, who, according to Mr Wood' was educated at Magdalen hall *, or, according to Dr Calamy, at Wadham college, in Oxford, was for many years, a minister of very considerable note. He exercised his ministry at Wells in Somersetshire; afterwards at Dursley and Horsley in Glocestershire: but, in the latter part of his life, he resided altogether in London. Here he preached almost every day, and some days twice. He was one of the most moderate and generally respected of the non-conformists; as he loved, so he seemed to be beloved of all good men. Dr Calamy says "he lived like an incarnate angel;" and Mr Baxter, his intimate friend, has, in the "Narrative of his own Life," and the sermon which he preached at his funeral, represented him as a man of great sanctity of life, and a blessing to those parts of the kingdom in which he lived. "I scarce "remember, says he, the man that I ever knew, "that served God with more absolute resignation "and devotedness, in *simplicity and godly sincerity*; living, like the primitive Christians, without any pride or worldly motive; or in whose "case I had rather die."—Dr Calamy and Mr Wood have given us a list of his practical works; but they have both omitted the following: "Two "Epistles to the professing Parents of baptized "Children," written a little before his death, in 1678.

CHRISTOPHER NESSE, (M. A.) minister of the gospel in Fleet-Street, London; *Æt.* 56, 1678; 8*vo.*

Christopher Nesse, who was some time of St John's college in Cambridge, was a minister in

* "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 668.

Christopher Nesse Ætatis Suæ 56: 1678
Minister of the Gospel in fleet Street
London

in several noted towns in Yorkshire; particularly at Leedes, where, at the time of the ejection, he was lecturer to Dr Lake, afterwards bishop of Chichester. There had been, for some time, a bickering betwixt the doctor and the lecturer, who preached with warmth against each other's doctrine. After the passing of the Five Mile Act, he preached in several of the villages about Leedes. In 1675, he was in great danger of being sent to prison; which occasioned his flying to London, where he became minister to a private congregation, and spent a great part of his time in writing. The chief of his works, which are numerous, are his "History and Mystery of the Old and New "Testament," &c. * in four volumes folio; and his "Church History from Adam," 1681. John Dunton the bookseller tells us, that he wrote for him "The Life of Pope Innocent XI." of which the whole impression sold off in a fortnight †. His style is but very indifferent. *Ob.* 26 *Dec.* 1705, *Æt.* 84.

J. FORBES, (M. A.) *four English verses; "He that views Forbes's face," &c.* 12*mo* ‡.

James Forbes, descended from an honourable family in Scotland, was educated at Aberdeen, where he took the degree of master of arts, and was afterwards admitted to the same degree at Oxford §. In 1654, he began to exercise his ministry at Glocester; where he preached in the cathedral

* The reader will find some things well worth his notice in these volumes.

† "Dunton's Life."

‡ There is a print from the same plate, with the name of Murford on it, concerning whom, after particular search, I cannot find the least mention. The verses under the head denote him a poet.

§ Calamy.

thedral for six years and exerted himself so much that his life was apparently in danger, He was strongly persuaded by dean Frampton, afterwards bishop of Glocester, to conform to the church; but persisted in his nonconformity. He was very assiduous in preaching privately, when he could no longer preach in public; which occasioned his being several times imprisoned, and once for a whole year. He was, as to his tenets, a strict Calvinist, and an Independent. He was liberal and charitable to a degree beyond his circumstances, and was greatly respected for his learning and piety. He died the 31st of May, 1712, in the 83d year of his age, and lies buried at Glocester, where he constantly resided in the latter part of his life. "He was off and on," as Dr Calamy tells us, "fifty-eight years minister in that city." The most considerable of his works is his "Christian directed in the Way to Heaven."

NATHANAEL VINCENT, (M. A.) &c. *R. White sc. Before his "True Touchstone of Grace and Nature," 1681; small 8vo.*

Nathanael Vincent, who received his education at Christ-church in Oxford, became a member of that university at eleven years of age; and when he was about 18, took the degree of master of arts. We are informed by Mr Wood, that before he took that degree he was an extravagant and dissolute young man; but that afterwards he was visibly reformed. He soon became a very noted preacher and writer; and as he was one of the most assiduous, so he was also one of the most unfortunate of his nonconforming brethren. He was several times imprisoned, and heavily fined, for holding conventicles; and was once sentenced to suffer three

three years imprisonment, and then banishment, in pursuance of an act made in the 25th of Elizabeth. But his counsel finding a flaw in the indictment, the sentence was never carried into execution. He distinguished himself by preaching amidst the ruins after the fire of London, where multitudes assembled to hear him, many of whose consciences were awakened by that dreadful calamity *. He died in 1679. He was author of many sermons, and other practical pieces of divinity.

GEORGE GRIFFITH, M. A. *R. White sc. 4to.*

The print which is anonymous, is known by this inscription:

"Most gladly would I learn, and gladly teach."

Mr George Griffith, who was educated at Emmanuel college, in Cambridge †, was, before the ejection, a preacher at the Charter-house, and a weekly lecturer at St Bartholomew's behind the Exchange. In 1654, he was added to the number of those divines who were appointed commissoners for the approbation or rejection

* Thomas Vincent, his brother, a man of a similar character, exerted himself on the same occasion; as he did also in the time of the pestilence, when he constantly preached and visited the sick, but escaped the distemper himself. He was author of "God's terrible Voice to the City by Plague and Fire;" and published another book of the like kind, occasioned by an eruption of Mount Ætna, intitled, "Fire and Brimstone; I. From Heaven, in the burning of Sodom and Gomorrah formerly; II. From Earth, in the burning of Mount Ætna lately; III. From Hell, in the burning of the wicked eternally;" 1670; 8vo. I have mentioned this book, as it is not specified in the list of his works by Dr Calamy.

† This appears from Kennet's "Register and Chronicle," p. 933, 934. The person of both his names mentioned by Dr Calamy, as taking his master's degree in 1726, was afterwards bishop of St Asaph.

tion of ministers, and who were distinguished by the name of Triers *. Dr Calamy informs us, that he was much followed in the former part of his life, for his "great invention and devotion in "prayer;" but that when he was advanced in years, his congregation declined. The same author, who makes no mention of any thing written by him, gives us also to understand, that he was a man of an agreeable conversation and polite behaviour.

GEORGE TROSS, M. A. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

JOHN RAY, M. A. an eminent divine and naturalist, has been always reckoned among the nonconformists, though he died in the communion of the church of England. His portrait also belongs to the reign of William.

The Rev^d Mr BAXTER; *from an original in the possession of the Rev. Mr Benjamin Fawcet, at Kidderminster; Spilsbury f. h. sh. mezz.*

RICHARD BAXTER; *a book on a table before him; eight English verses; 4to.*

RICHARDUS BAXTERUS, *A°.* 1670, *Æt.* 55; *R. White sc.*

RICHARDUS BAXTERUS, &c. *eight English verses. Before his "Poor Man's Family Book,"* 1674; *8vo.*

RICHARDUS BAXTERUS, &c. *eight English verses; R. White sc. Before his "Catholic Theology,"* 1675; *folio.*

RICHARDUS BAXTERUS, *Æt.* 62; *R. White sc. h. sh.*

RICHAR-

* These Triers for the most part brought the test to a short issue. If a minister readily gave up the five points of Arminus, embraced the tenets of Calvin, and was *orthodox* in politics, he was generally qualified to hold any benefice in the church.

RICHARDUS BAXTERUS; *Arthur Soly sc.* 1683; 12*mo.*

Richard Baxter was a man famous for weakness of body and strength of mind; for having the strongest sense of religion himself, and exciting a sense of it in the thoughtless and the profligate; for preaching more sermons, engaging in more controversies, and writing more books, than any other nonconformist of his age. He spoke, disputed, and wrote with ease; and discovered the same intrepidity when he reproved Cromwell, and expostulated with Charles II. as when he preached to a congregation of mechanics. His zeal for religion was extraordinary, but it seems never to have prompted him to faction, or carried him to enthusiasm. This champion of the Presbyterians was the common butt of men of every other religion, and of those who were of no religion at all. But this had very little effect upon him: his presence and his firmness of mind on no occasion forsook him. He was just the same man before he went into a prison, while he was in it, and when he came out of it; and he maintained an uniformity of character to the last gasp of his life. His enemies have placed him in hell; but every man who has not ten times the bigotry that Mr Baxter himself had, must conclude that he is in a better place. This is a very faint and imperfect sketch of Mr Baxter's character: men of his size are not to be drawn in miniature. His portrait, in full proportion, is in his "Narrative "of his own Life and Times;" which, though a rhapsody composed in the manner of a diary, contains a great variety of memorable things, and is itself, as far as it goes, a history of nonconformity. His "Catholic Theology, and his

his "Saints Everlasting Rest," are the most considerable of his writings, which consist of an hundred and forty-five different treatises. His "Call to the Unconverted" has been oftener printed than any of his works *. See the following reign.

MATTHÆUS MEAD, 1683; *R. White sc. Before his "Good of early Obedience," 1683; 8vo. There is a copy of this by Nutting, prefixed to his "Young Man's Remembrancer," a book not mentioned by Dr Calamy.*

Matthew Mead, descended from a good family in Buckinghamshire, was some time minister of Brickhill in that county; whence he removed to Stepney near London, where he resided the greater part of his life. He was long a very eminent preacher, and of no small note as a casuist and a writer; his "Almost Christian" being esteemed an excellent performance. Though he was accounted a zealous nonconformist, he never meddled with controversies, but was extremely desirous of an union of all visible Christians †. He was, among other innocent persons, accused as an accomplice in the Rye-House Plot; upon which he fled into Holland, and carried his son Richard with

* Baxter was the chief of the commissioners for the Presbyterians, at the conference held at the Savoy; the issue of which was, that both parties were much further from a comprehension than they were before it began.

At p. 54 of archdeacon Sharp's "Visitation Charges," in the notes, is the following passage, subjoined to that part of the charge where the author speaks concerning the admission of schismatics, not lying under ecclesiastical censures, to the sacrament. "This matter was thoroughly considered in the case of "Mr Richard Baxter, the famous nonconformist, if he may be called so, who "constantly attended the church-service and sacrament in the parish where he "lived, at those times when he was not engaged at his own meeting-house."

† Sermon at his funeral, by Mr John Howe.

with him, whom he placed under an excellent schoolmaster. This son, who was the eleventh of his thirteen children, rose to great eminence in the profession of physic, and was many years physician to George II. After his return to England, he was summoned to appear before the privy-council, where he very fully vindicated his innocence, and was presently discharged. He died on the 16th of Oct. 1699. Mr John Howe, who preached his funeral sermon, represents him as a man of exemplary conduct in every relation of life.

JOHN FLAVEL, *Æt.* 50, 1680; *R. White sc.* *4to.*

John Flavel, who was educated at University college in Oxford, was minister of Deptford, and afterwards at Dartmouth in Devonshire, where he resided the greatest part of his life. He wrote many pieces of practical divinity, some of which were calculated for sailors; particularly his "Navigation spiritualized, or a New "Compass for Seamen, consisting of thirty-two "Points of pleasant Observations, and serious "Reflections," 8vo. to which are subjoined spi- "ritual Poems." He was also author of Hus- "bandry spiritualized, &c. to which are added, "Occasional Meditations upon Beasts, Birds, "Trees, Flowers, Rivers, and several other ob- "jects*," 8vo. He was long a constant and a frequent preacher, and was thought to have a good talent that way. Part of his Diary, printed with his Remains, must give the reader a high idea of his piety. Tho' he was generally respected at Dartmouth; yet,

* See the note under the article of Dr COLLINGS, in this Class.

yet, in 1685, several of the aldermen of that place, attended by the rabble, carried about a ridiculous effigy of him, to which were affixed the Covenant, and the bill of Exclusion. He thought it prudent at that time, to withdraw from the town; not knowing what treatment he might meet with himself, from a riotous mob, headed by magistrates who were themselves among the lowest of mankind. *Ob.* 26 June, 1691. *Æt.* 61. His works were printed after his death, in 2 volumes folio.

MR EDMUND TRENCH; *M. Beale p. R. White sc. Motto,* "*In simplicity and godly Sincerity.*" *Before his* "*Life,*" *drawn out of his own Diary,* 1693; 12*mo.*

Edmund Trench, when he was about sixteen years of age, was sent to Queen's college in Cambridge, whence he removed to Magdalen hall in Oxford, where he staid about two years. He afterwards studied physic abroad: but his inclination leading him strongly to the ministry, he applied himself to divinity. He was a man of the sincerest piety, and appears to have been very sensibly affected with the follies and irregularities of his younger years. But these were amply atoned for by his subsequent conduct. He spent his time, and part of his fortune, in the exercise of his ministry, without receiving any thing for his labours. He appropriated the *tenth*, and for some years, the *seventh* part of his income, to works of charity. His "Diary," which was written for his private use, without any design of its being communicated to the public, *as some late Diaries have been*, shews what sort of a man he was. *Ob.* March 30, 1689, *Æt.* 46.

ISAAC

ISAAC AMBROSE, *Æt.* 59, 1663; *a book in his right hand. Before his "Works;" fol.* 1674, & 1689.

Isaac Ambrose was minister of Preston, and afterwards of Garstang, in Lancashire; whence he was, in 1662, ejected for nonconformity. It was usual with him to retire every year for a month, into a little hut in a wood, where he shunned all society, and devoted himself to religious contemplation. He had, according to Dr Calamy, a very strong impulse on his mind of the approach of death; and took a formal leave of his friends at their own houses, a little before his departure: and the last night of his life, he sent his Discourse concerning Angels to the press. The next day, he shut himself up in his parlour; where, to the great surprise and regret of all that saw him, he was found just expiring. *Ob.* 1663-4, *Æt.* 72. Dr Calamy says, that it is much to be lamented that there are no particular memoirs of his life.

EDWARD PEARSE, *Æt.* 40, 1673. *R. White sc.* 12*mo. Before his "Last Legacy," which is the second edition of his "Beams of Divine Glory."*

Edward Pearse, whom Dr Calamy styles "a most affectionate and useful preacher," was ejected from St Margaret's Westminster, when the act of uniformity took place. He was author of several practical treatises; the most noted of which is entitled, "The great Concern, or a "serious Warning to a timely and thorough "Preparation for Death," &c. which was frequently distributed at funerals. It has been reprinted above twenty times. He earnestly prayed, in his last illness, *that something of his might be useful*

useful after his decease; "which prayer," says Dr Calamy, "was remarkably answered in the "signal success of this little book." *Ob.* 1673, *Æt.* 40 *.

GULIELMUS SHERWIN, &c. *W. Sherwin sc.* We learn from the Latin inscription on this print, that the engraver was the eldest son of the person represented, and that he was made royal engraver by patent. The head is prefixed to his "Clavis," &c. 4to. 1672.

William Sherwin, minister of Wallington in Hertfordshire, and lecturer of Baldock in that county, applied himself to the study of the abstrusest parts of scripture, on which he has published several books. He particularly studied the obscure prophecies of Daniel, and St John in the Apocalypse; and was much bigoted to his millennial notions.

BENJAMIN KEACH, an Anabaptist, and a noted apocalyptical author. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

WILLIAM DYER; *Æt.* 27; 12*mo.*

William Dyer was minister of Cholesbury in Buckinghamshire: whence he was ejected, in 1662, for nonconformity. He was author of sermons on several subjects, printed in small volumes, and commonly sold among chapmens books.

* There was another Edward Pearse, who was author of "The Confor-"mist's Plea for the Nonconformists," who has been confounded with the person above mentioned. I take this to be the minister of Cottesbrook, in Northamptonshire, whom Wood, vol. ii. col. 999, calls "a conforming Non-"conformist." That the author of the "*Plea*" really conformed is apparent from South's "Sermons," vol. vi. p. 33, from Kennet's "Register and Chro-"nicle," p. 755, and from Neal's "History of the Puritans," vol. iv. p. 508.

books. His "Glimpse of Sion's Glory," which contains the substance of several sermons upon Rev. xiv. 4. is dedicated to the parishioners of Cholesbury. His "Christ's famous Titles, and a "Believer's Golden Chain," are in another small volume. His "Christ's Voice to London," &c. contains two sermons preached in the time of the plague *. He turned Quaker in the latter part of his life, and lies interred in the burying-ground in Southwark, *Ob.* April, 1696, *Æt.* 60.

THOMAS COLE, *cloak, short band, 4to. mezz.*

Thomas Cole was author of several sermons, printed in the Supplement to the "Morning Exercise at Cripplegate," and in the "Casuistical "Morning Exercise." See Letsome's Preacher's "Assistant."

NATHANAEL PARTRIDGE, *mezz. 4to.*

Nathanael Partridge was minister at St Alban's: Dr Calamy supposes that he belonged to St Michael's, and that he was ejected in 1662.

MR JOHN GOSNOLD, Minister of the Gospel, &c. "Of whom the World was not worthy." *Van Hove sc.* 12*mo.*

John Gosnold, who was an anabaptist preacher in London of some note, was educated at Pembroke hall in Cambridge. He particularly exerted himself against Socinianism. He died,

* His works, which are much in the ſtyle of Bunyan, were re-printed in 1761.

much regretted by his flock, 1678, in the fifty-third year of his age *.

HANSARD KNOLLIS, Minister of the Gospel, ed 67 Years: *small* 8*vo.*

Hansard Knollis, who was several times convened before the committee for preaching Antinomianism and Antipædobaptism, having been prohibited from preaching in public churches, opened *a separate congregation* in Great St Helen's, which was soon suppressed †. It appears from his book on the 11th chapter of the Revelation, which he published in this reign ‡, that he was strongly tinctured with Quakerism. He was author of "A *Flaming Fire* in Zion," in answer to Mr Saltmarsh's book entitled "The Smoke in the "Temple." If the reader should have patience to peruse these two very singular pieces, he will most probably be of opinion, that there is much more smoke than fire in them both.

I take the two following persons to be dissenting ministers, but know nothing of their personal history. They may perhaps belong to a subsequent reign.

JOSUA MOONE; *hair, coif, short band with strings, a black loose robe, arms. Motto,* "*Quid re-*" *tribuam Domino.*" *At bottom,*" *Mediis tranquillus in* " *undis.*" *R. White ad vivum delin.*

JOHN HOPWOOD, *Æt.* 26, 1676.

HUGH PETERS, *Oct.* 1660, *Æt.* 61; 12*mo.*

"Lo

* Calamy. † Neal, iii. p. 363. ‡ 1679.

" Lo here the dictates of a dying man!
" Mark well his note! who like the expiring
" swan
" Wisely presaging her approaching doom,
" Sings in soft charms her epicedium.
" Such, such, were his; who was a shining lamp,
" Which, though extinguish'd by a fatal damp,
" Yet his last breathings shall, like incense hurl'd
" On sacred altars, so perfume the world,
" That the next will admire, and out of doubt
" Revere that torch-light which this age put
" out *."

Before his "Last Legacy to his Daughter."

Hugh Peters, together with his brethren the regicides, went to his execution with an air of triumph, rejoicing that he was to suffer in so good a cause. It appears from this instance, and many others, that the presumption of an enthusiast is much greater than that of a saint. The one is always humble, and *works out his salvation with fear and trembling*; the other is arrogant and assuming, and seems to demand it as his right. This portrait may be degraded to the twelfth Class. See the INTERREGNUM.

* Lord Clarendon obſerves, that the fanatics "diſcovered a wonderful "malignity in their diſcourſes, and vows of revenge for their innocent friends, "(the regicides). They cauſed the ſpeeches they made at their deaths to be "printed, in which there was nothing of a repentance or ſorrow for their "wickedneſs; but a juſtification of what they had done for the cauſe of God." They had their meetings to conſult about revenge, and hoped that the diſbanded army would have eſpouſed their cauſe. See the "continuation of lord "Clarendon's Life," p. 134, 135.

CLERGYMEN OF THE CHURCH OF ROME.

THOMAS PHILIPPUS HOWARDUS, &c. cardinalis de Norfolcia. *Nicolo Byli sc. large sh.*

A copy by Clouet, 4to. †.

PHILIPPUS HOWARD, Cardinalis de Norfolk. *N. Noblin sc.* "Offerebant Alumni Anglo-Duaceni;" *h. sh. From a private plate in the possession of the honourable Charles Howard of Greystock, esq. author of the "Historical Anecdotes of some of the Howard "Family."*

THOMAS HOWARD, cardinal, &c. *Du Chatel p. J. Vander Bruggen f. mezz. h. sh.**

Thomas Philip Howard, third son of Henry earl of Arundel, and younger brother to Henry, duke of Norfolk, went abroad with his grandfather, Thomas, earl of Arundel, in the time of the civil war; and at about fifteen years of age, entered into a convent of Dominicans at Cremona. In May, 1675, he was by the interest of cardinal Altieri, advanced to the purple. It is probable that the pope had a view of promoting the Catholic cause in England by his means; as the duke of York, the heir to the crown, was professedly of that religion. He was sometimes called the *cardinal of England*, as cardinal Allen was formerly; and was the only Englishman raised to that dignity, since the reign of Elizabeth. He was a man of singular humanity and benevolence, and was generally

† In "Vitæ Pontif & Cardinal." Romæ, 1751, 2 vol. fol.

* At lord Spencer's, at Wimbleton is a fine portrait by Rubens *said* to be of cardinal Howard, who did not assume the purple till the year 1675; but Rubens, who undoubtedly painted the picture, died in 1640.

generally visited by the English nobility and gentry in their travels. He was zealous for his religion, and very desirous of making converts. The lady Theophila Lucy, widow of Sir Kingsmill Lucy, and second daughter of George, earl of Berkeley, was converted by him, when she was at Rome, in the latter end of this reign. This lady became afterwards the wife of Robert Nelson, esq. who when he married her, knew nothing of the change of her religion.

OLIVERIUS PLUNKET; *G. Morpheii p. J. Vandervaart f. h. sh: mezz.*

OLIVER PLUNKET; *Murphey p. T. Donbar exc. h. sh. mezz.*

QLIVERIUS PLUNKET, archiepiscopus Armachanus, &c. *robes, crosier, &c.* 8*vo.*

The plate, which belonged to Dr Rawlinson, is in the Bodleian Library, where there is a painting of him.

OLIVERIUS PLUNKET, &c. *Collins Bruxell. sc.*

Oliver Plunket, titular primate of all Ireland, was advanced to the archbishopric of Armagh by the interest of Cardinal Rospigliosi. His promotion is said to have been in lieu of a debt, which a certain lady was unable, or unwilling to pay, and, therefore sollicited the cardinal in his behalf *. He was a man of an inoffensive character; but was condemned upon the testimony of very infamous witnesses, for a design of bringing a French army over to Ireland, to massacre all the Protestants in that kingdom. The ground of the prosecution against him was his censuring several priests, who were subordinate to him, for their scandalous lewdness. † He did not only deny the accusation

* See "Athen. Oxon." i. 221.
† Burnet, ii. 502.

upon his trial, but persisted in asserting his innocence to the last moment of his life. The parliament, who took every occasion of expressing their animosity against the Papists, owned themselves convinced of the reality of "the horrid and "damnable Irish plot." He was hanged, drawn, and quartered, July 1, 1681. His quarters were buried in the church-yard of St Giles's in the Fields, near the bodies of five Jesuits, who were a little before executed at Tyburn. His remains were afterwards taken up, and conveyed to the monastery of Benedictines, at Landsprug in Germany.

RICHARDUS RUSSELLUS, Portalegrensis Ecclesiæ Episcopus; *T. Dudley Anglus f.* 1679. *In the habit of a bishop of the church of Rome.*

Richard Russel, a native of Rutlandshire, was educated in the English college of secular priests at Lisbon. He, in the quality of interpreter, attended Don Francisco de Mello to England, when he came to negotiate the marriage betwixt Charles II. and the infanta. He was, upon his return rewarded with the bishopric of Portalegro. I know not what pretensions he had to the Saintly character, but Dod speaking of him, says, "I find, in a "letter written by Dr Godden into England, that "during the ceremony of his consecration, a dove "was seen to come in at the window, and hover "partly over his head, which the doctor leaves to "his correspondent to speculate upon." Bishop Russel was living in 1688.

H. BRADY, *a head in an oval, with a small peaked beard; Quirinus Boel del. & f. Lovanii; h. sh. Round the oval is this inscription*: "Adm. Rev. il-

"lustri

ADMIRE V. ILLVSTRI CLARISSIMO. D. D. H. BRADY. EQVITI PRÓTHON. APOSTOL. IV. DE T. PROF. INSIG. ECCL. S. PETRI LOVANY CANO: COLLE. S. ANNÆ PRÆSIDI NATIO HIB. D. C. O.

Pub.d by M. Richardson Castle Street Leicester Square.

"lustri clarissimoq; D. D. H. Brady, Equiti, Pro-
" thon. Apostol. J. U. D. et Prof. insig. Eccles.
" S. Petri, Lovanii, Cano. Colle. S. Annæ Præ-
" sidi, Natio. Hib. D. co."

This distich, which was part of the epigram on the print, seems to intimate that he published a book of canon law:

" O quantum *juris* thesaurum, lector, haberes,
" Si sciret pictor jus dare cuique suum."

P. Fr. BONAVENTURA BARO, Hibernus, &c. Æt. 52. *B. Schraman del. W. Kilian sc. An oval in an ornamented frontispiece to a book, dated* 1662. *He is represented in a cordelier's habit; h. sh.*

Bonaventure Baron, was a native of Clonmell, in the county of Tipperary, in Ireland. Luke Wadding, his uncle, a celebrated friar of the order of St Francis, of which he wrote an account, superintended his education, and was the occasion of his taking the habit of the same order. He lived about sixty years in Rome, where he was for a considerable time prælector of divinity. He died very old and blind, March 18, 1696. He was master of a very good Latin style, and was a voluminous writer in that language. His capital work was his " Theologia," in six volumes. He also wrote three books of Latin poetry. See a list of his works in Sir James Ware's " Writers " of Ireland," p. 253.

P. JOANNES YOUNGUS, Hibernus, Societat. Jesu, Ob. Romæ, 13 Julii, 1664, Æt. 75; 12*mo*.

An anonymous Clergyman of the Church of Rome; *W. Reader p. J. Collins sc. h. sh.* He is supposed to belong to this reign.

THOMAS PICKERING, ordinis Sti. Benedicti Monachus; *passus Lond.* 9 *Maii*, 1679, *Æt.* 53; *8vo.*

Thomas Pickering lost his life upon the deposition of Titus Oates, who swore that he and Grove were the persons who undertook to assassinate the king. Some of his letters, which were produced in court against him, contained ambiguous expressions that really *proved* nothing at all; but were thought to prove a great deal, when the minds of men were strongly prepossessed, and people of all ranks throughout the kingdom talked and dreamed of nothing but Popish plots.

"THOMAS HARCOTTUS ‡, Societatis Jesu "R. P. præp. per Angliam provincialis. Fidei odio "suspensus et diffectus, ad Tibourn prope Londi- "num, $\frac{30}{30}$ Junii, 1679." *Martin Bouche sc. Antverpiæ. A halter about his neck, and a knife stuck in his breast; 12mo.*

Thomas Harcourt was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn, together with four other Jesuits, namely, Whitebread, Fenwick, Gavin *, and Turner, for conspiring the death of the king. Oates, Bedloe, and Dugdale, were evidences against them. Dugdale deposed, that he had seen no less than a *hundred letters* relative to the projected assassination; which circumstance alone was sufficient to invalidate his

‡ His name was probably pronounced Harcott.

* Gavan desired that his innocence might be proved by the ordeal,

his whole evidence. He also deposed, that Harcourt wrote an account of the death of Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey, the same night in which he was murdered, to one Ewers in Staffordshire. Though Oates's evidence, like that of Dugdale, was not absolutely incredible in itself, it was contradicted by sixteen witnesses of character from St Omer's, who swore that he was at that place himself at the time the pretended consultation of the Jesuits was held in London. Such as were disposed to turn evidences against the Papists, at this juncture, were much encouraged by the earl of Shaftesbury.

JOHANNES FENWICKUS, Societatis Jesu Sacerdos, R. P. Fidei odio suspensus & dissectus ad Tibourn, prope Londinum, 20-30 Junii, 1679. *Martin Bouche sc. Ant. small 8vo.*

GULIELMUS WARINGUS, Soc. Jesu, suspensus & dissectus ad Tibourn, 20-30 Junii, 1679. *Martin Bouche sc: small 8vo.*

Fenwick and Waring appear to have been fellow-sufferers with the other Jesuits, and in the same cause.

JOSEPH CARRERAS, chaplain to queen Catharine. See the next reign.

THOMAS ALBIUS, or WHITE. See the reign of CHARLES I.

RICHARD CARPENTER; *T. Cross sc. 12mo. Before his "Pragmatical Jesuit," a comedy, published after the Restoration* †.

Some particulars of this author's personal history are to be found in his strange medley, entitled,

† Jacob, who mentions this comedy, has placed the author in the reign of James I. See "Lives of the Dramatic Poets."

titled, " Experience, History, and Divinity." He tells us in his book *, in which he speaks with great freedom of the corruptions of the church of Rome, that his *whole heart* was never converted to that church; and we are sure that it was never *half* converted to the church of England.—Before I take my leave of Richard Carpenter, I shall present the reader with a specimen of his style: it is before the table of errata, at the end of the book above mentioned. " I humbly desire all clean " hearted and right spirited people, who shall reade " this book, (which because the presse was oppres- " sed, seems to have been suppressed, when it was " by little and little impressed; but now, at last, " hath pressed through the presse into the pub- " licke), first to restore it by correcting these er- " rata," &c.—One would imagine that the author, during his residence in Spain, had been particularly conversant with books of chivalry. This specimen is exactly of a piece with the following, which was taken by Cervantes from one of the Spanish romances, and is the style which is supposed to have turned Don Quixote's brain, " The reason of your unreasonable usage of my " reason, does so enfeeble my reason, that I have " reason to expostulate with your beauty," &c. †.

A LAY PREACHER.

JOHN BUNYAN; *Sturt sc. Before his " Grace abounding," &c.* 12*mo.*

JOHN BUNYAN; *Sturt sc. Before his " Pilgrims's " Progress;"* 8*vo.*

JOHN

* Part ii. p. 75.

† Motteaux " Don Quixote," p. 3.

JOHN BUNYAN; *White sc.* 12*mo.*
JOHN BUNYAN; *Burnford sc.* 12*mo.*
JOHN BUNYAN; *P. Bouche sc.* 12*mo.*
JOHN BUNYAN, *Æt.* 57; *in a round.*
JOHN BUNYAN; *another etching, large* 4*to.*
JOHN BUNYAN; *etched by Mr John Holland, late of Peter-house in Cambridge, from a drawing, supposed to be by Faithorne, in the possession of the reverend Mr Lort. On the print is inscribed:* "J. H. f. 1756;" 4*to.*

John Bunyan, a well known preacher and writer of antinomian principles, was son of a tinker in Bedfordshire, where he for some time followed his father's occupation. His conversion, as he informs us himself, began in the early part of his life, while he was at play among his companions; when he was suddenly surprised with a voice which said to him, "Wilt thou "leave thy sins and go to heaven, or have thy "sins and go to hell?" Upon which he lifted up his eyes, in great amazement, towards heaven, whence the voice came, and thought he saw Christ looking down upon him *. This had a great effect upon his mind: but he grew far more serious upon a casual conference which he held with four poor women of Bedford, upon the subject of the new birth. From that time he applied himself diligently to reading the scriptures, and, in a few years, became a preacher and writer of note. He was long confined in the county goal at Bedford for holding conventicles: here he spent his time in preaching, writing books, and tagging laces for his support.

* This is the substance of his own account, in his "Grace Abounding," which contains the history of his conversion, and many other particulars of his life.

port * After his enlargement, he travelled into many parts of the kingdom, "to visit and confirm "the brethren." These visitations procured him the nick-name of *Bishop Bunyan.* When he arrived at the sixtieth year of his age, which was the period of his life, he had written books equal to the number of his years: but as many of these are on similar subjects, they are very much alike. His master-piece is his "Pil-"grims's Progress," one of the most popular, and, I may add, one of the most ingenious books in the English language ‡. The works of Bunyan, which had been long printed on tobacco-paper, by Nicholas Boddington and others, were, in 1736 and 1737, reprinted in two decent volumes folio. They are now come forth in a fairer edition than ever, with the recommendation of Mr George Whitfield †. See the next reign.

CLASS

* The "Relation of his Imprisonment," &c. written by himself, was first published in 1765 12mo.

We are told that the library of this copious author, during his confinement, which was upwards of twelve years, consisted only of the Bible and the Book of Martyrs. See the "Life of Bunyan, at the end of his "Heavenly Foot-"man," p. 128.

‡ Bunyan, who has been mentioned among the least and lowest of our writers, and even ridiculed as a driveller by those who have never read him, deserves a much higher rank than is commonly imagined. His "Pilgrim's "Progress" gives us a clear and distinct idea of Calvinistical divinity. The allegory is admirably carried on, and the characters justly drawn, and uniformly supported §. The author's original and poetic genius shines through the coarseness and vulgarity of his language, and intimates, that if he had been a master of numbers he might have composed a poem worthy of Spencer himself. As this opinion may be deemed paradoxical, I shall venture to name two persons of eminence of the same sentiments; one, the late Mr Merrick of Reading ‖: the other, Dr Roberts, now fellow of Eton college.

† We have perhaps as many lay-preachers in the kingdom at present, as there were during the usurpation of Cromwell. I could name one, incomparably

§ This observation is not to be extended to the Second Part.

‖ Mr Merrick has been heard to say, in conversation, that his invention was like that of Homer.

CLASS V.

COMMONERS IN GREAT EMPLOYMENTS.

EDVARDUS NICHOLAS, &c. *Lely p. Vertue sc. large h. sh.*

Sir EDWARD ICHOLAS, secretary of state, &c. *From an original painting. In lord Clarendon's "History."*

Sir Edward Nicholas, a man of an unblemished character, and highly esteemed for his virtues by all that knew him, was many years principal secretary of state and privy-counsellor to Charles I. and II. Though he was from long experience and uncommon industry, well qualified for the secretary's office, yet this old and faithful servant was dismissed from his employment, by the intrigues of Mrs Palmer, the royal mistress, and received in lieu of it 20,000 l. granted him by the king *. He was succeeded by Sir Henry Bennet, who was afterwards created earl of Arlington. This was a step towards the disgrace of the lord-chancellor Clarendon, as the old secretary was his intimate friend, and the new one his inveterate enemy. Sir Edward Nicholas was father to Sir John Nicholas, knight of the Bath, and grandfather to Edward Nicholas esq. who, in the reign of Anne, was member of parliament for Shaftesbury in Dorsetshire. Prom. 1642.

comparably more illiterate than Bunyan, who was actually obliged to leave his native place for *sheep-stealing*; but has since *climbed over the fence into the sheep-fold*, and is now the leader of a numerous flock. Some look upon this man as *a thief and a robber* in every sense of the words; but others consider him only in his *regenerate state*, and revere him as a saint.

* He resigned the seals in 1663.

shire †. His letters from the Hague to the marquis of Ormond, at Caen, are in Carte's Collection of Letters, from 1641 to 1660. *Ob.* 1 Sept. 1669, *Æt.* 77. He lies buried at West-Horsley in Surry. See the Interregnum.

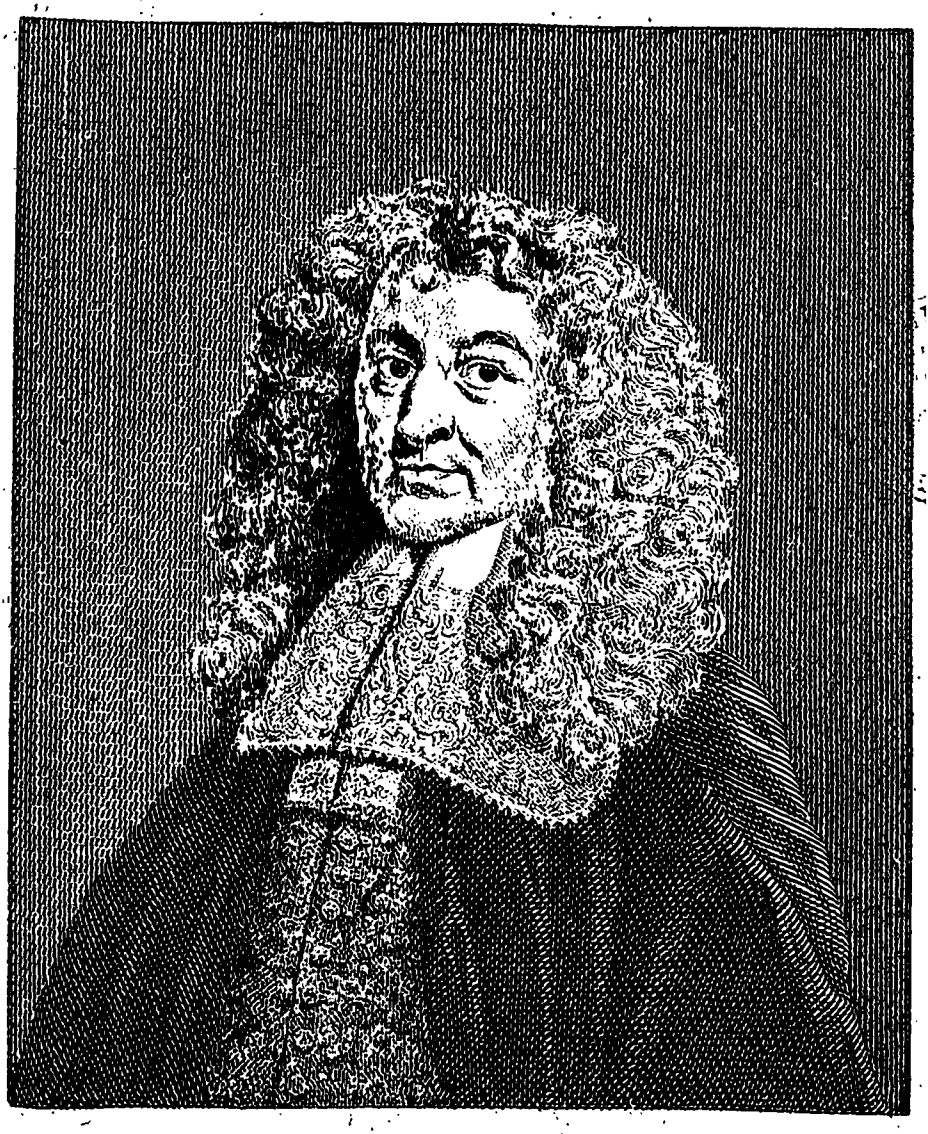
SIR WILLIAM MORICE, secretary of state, &c. *Houbraken sc.* 1747. *In the collection of Sir William Morice, bart. Illust. Head.*

Promoted May 26, 1660.

Sir William Morice, who was allied to general Monck, was, for his own merit, and that of his illustrious kinsman, preferred to the office of secretary of state. He was a man of learning and good abilities, but was not completely qualified for his great employment, as he knew but little of foreign languages, and less of foreign affairs. It is currently reported, that the general told the king, "that his cousin Morice was well qualified for the "secretary's office, as he understood the French, "and could write short-hand." This was very probably a calumny, as it is inconsistent with his good sense. It is certain that the secretary spoke Latin fluently, that he understood Greek, and that he acquitted himself during the seven years that he continued in his office * without reproach. He was succeeded by Sir John Trevor. *Ob.* 12 Dec. 1676. He was author of a book entitled, "The "Common Right to the Lord's Supper asserted," which was first printed in quarto, 1651, and again in folio, 1660. One singularity is recorded of him, "That

† The advowsons of the churches of Shaftesbury were the propriety of this family (which is now extinct) ever since the latter end of the reign of Charles II. See more in "Notitia Parliamentaria," by Browne Willis, esq. where there is a curious account of this ancient borough. The author has taken uncommon pains in his history of the towns in Dorsetshire, as he was born in that district.

* He resigned at Michaelmas, 1668.



SIR WILLIAM MORICE, KN.T

Secretary of State to King Charles II.D

Pub.d April 30.th 1794 by W. Richardson Castle St. Leicester Square.

"That he would never suffer any man to say "grace in his own house besides himself; there, "he said, he was both priest and king."

LEOLINUS JENKINS, esq. aur. L. L. D. &c. *H. Tuer p. Neomagi*, 1679; *G. Vander Gucht sc.* 1723; *h. sh.*

LEOLINUS JENKINS, esq. aur. *H. Quter p. et exc. h. sh. mezz.*

Sir Leoline, or Lluellin Jenkins, who was born at Llantrissent in Glamorganshire, was the son of an honest, plain countryman, whom Mr. John Aubrey says he knew. As his father's circumstances were but narrow, and he was a distant relation to David Jenkins the famous Welsh judge, that gentleman contributed something towards his education. About the time that he took his bachelor's degree, Sir John Aubrey sent for him home to his house at Llantrithied in Glamorganshire, to instruct his eldest son Lewis in grammar learning; he also took several other young gentlemen under his care, whom he taught in the church-house belonging to that place. He went to Oxford, together with his pupils, and afterwards travelled with Mr. Lewis Aubrey. Upon the resignation of Dr. Francis Mansell, which was soon after the Restoration, he was elected principal of Jesus college*. He afterwards retired to London and was made a judge of the admiralty, and of the prerogative court. In 1669, he was sent ambassador to France; and, in 1673, was sent to Cologn, in quality of plenipotentiary, together with the earl of Arlington and sir Joseph Williamson. In 1675, he was appointed a plenipotentiary at

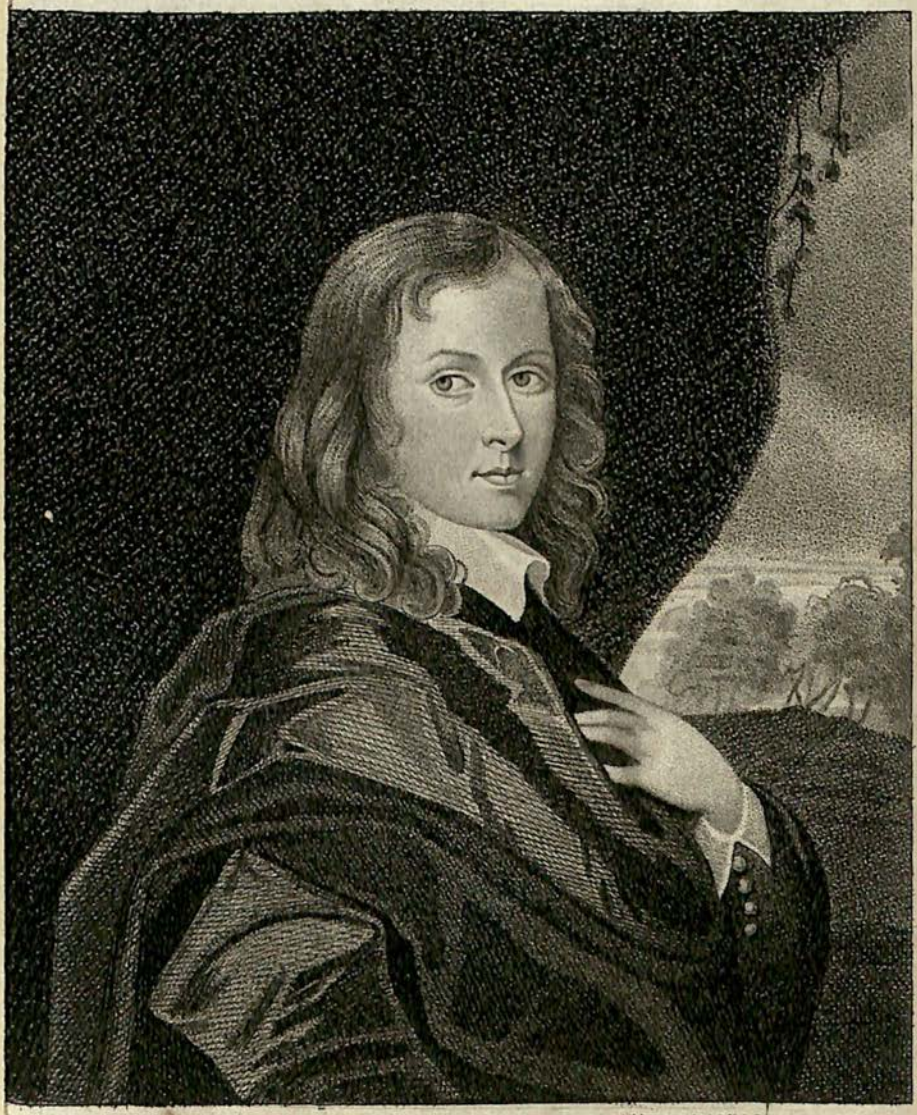
* He gave the advowson of the rectory of Rotherfield Peppard, in Oxfordshire, to the college, "for the better support of the headship."

at Nimeguen, together with lord Berkeley and Sir William Temple; and, in 1680, he succeeded Mr. Henry Coventry in the office of secretary of state. He is said to have preserved the leather breeches which he wore to Oxford, as a memorial of his good fortune in the world. *Ob.* 1 Sept. 1685. *Æt.* 62. Several particulars in the above account are taken from a MS. of Mr. John Aubrey's, in the Ashmolean Museum.

SIR RICHARD FANSHAWE, knight and baronet, one of his majesty's most honourable privy-council, &c. *Faithorne sc. h. sh. This print was engraved as a frontispiece for the Sermon preached at his Funeral by Henry Bagshaw, M. A. Student of Christ-church, Oxon.*

There is a portrait of him, by Sir Peter Lely, in the possession of Simon Fanshawe, esq.

Sir Richard Fanshawe, who was the tenth and youngest son of Sir Henry Fanshawe, of Ware Park in Hertfordshire, united, in an extraordinary degree, the qualifications of the gentleman, the scholar, and the statesman. He was taken early into the service of Charles I. who, in 1635, appointed him resident to the court of Spain: and, in the last year of his reign, made him treasurer of the navy, under the command of prince Rupert. He was secretary of state to Charles II. during his residence in Scotland: and it was strongly expected that he would have been preferred to the same office after the Restoration: but he was, contrary to his own and the general expectation appointed master of the requests. He was employed in several important embassies in this reign; particularly in negotiating



...rding Del. F. Harding Junr. Sculp.

SR. RICHARD FANSHAW KNT.

From an Original Picture of him by Sir Peter Lely.

in the Possession of a Gentleman.

Lon. Pub. Dec. 1 1792 by F. C. S. Harding No. 102 Pall Mall.

gotiating the marriage betwixt the king and the infanta, and putting the last hand to a peace betwixt the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, which had been for twenty-five years engaged in a ruinous war *. He was an exact critic in the Latin tongue, spoke the Spanish with ease and propriety, and perfectly understood the Italian. The politeness of his manners, and the integrity of his life, did not only procure him the love and esteem of his own countrymen, but gained him unusual favour and respect in Spain; among a people notorious for their disregard to strangers, and too apt to overlook all merit but their own. He died at Madrid, June 16. 1666. See more of him among the poets.

" Dominus GULIELMUS TEMPLE, eques et " baronettus, ser^mi. pot^mi. Mag. Britanniæ regis ad " ord^s. fæd^ri. Belgii legatus extr^s. et apud tractatus " pacis tam Aquisgrani, quam Neomagi, legat^s. me- " diat^s. ejusdem ser^mi. regis a secretioribus consiliis, " 1670;" *P. Lely p. P. Vandrebanc sc. large h. sh.*

Dominus GULIELMUS TEMPLE, &c. *Lely p. Vertue sc. Before his works; fol.*

Dominus GULIELMUS TEMPLE; *Lely p. R. White sc. 8vo.*

Dominus GULIELMUS TEMPLE; *12mo.*

His portrait is at lord Palmerston's, at Sheene, in Surrey.

Sir William Temple was descended from a younger branch of a family of that name, seated at Temple Hall in Leicestershire. His grand-

* " Biog. Brit." p. 1887.

His " Original Letters during his " Embaſſies in Spain and Portugal," 1702, 8vo. deſerve the reader's notice. Some memorable paſſages relating to him and lord Fanſhaw, of Ware Park, are in Lloyd's " Memoirs," p. 684, &c.

father was secretary to the unfortunate earl of Essex, favourite of queen Elizabeth, and his father was Sir John Temple, master of the rolls in Ireland. He was as much above the common level of politicians, as he was above the herd of authors. He displayed his great abilities in several important treaties and negotiations, the most considerable of which was the bringing to a happy conclusion the famous triple league betwixt England, Sweden, and Holland. This alliance, though the most prudent step ever taken by Charles II. was soon defeated by the *Cabal*, a set of men who were as great a disgrace to their country, as Sir William Temple was an honour to it. He was strongly solicited to go over to Holland, in order to break that league which he had a little before concluded: but he was too much a patriot to yield to any solicitations of that kind; and chose to retire into the country, where he was much better employed in writing his excellent "Observations on the United Provinces," and other elegant works. See Class IX.

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL, envoy to the courts of Brussels and Brandenburg. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

"SIR WILLIAM DAVIDSON, knt. and baro-
"net; one of the gentlemen of his majesty's most
"honourable privy-council; conservitor and resi-
"dent of his majesty's most ancient kingdom of
"Scotland in the seventeen provinces; his majesty's
"sole commissioner for England and Ireland in the
"city of Amsterdam;" &c. *Æt.* 48, 1664. *Chr. Hagens del. et sc. In his own hair.*

Sir

Sir STEPHEN FOX, one of the commissioners of the treasury, and first commissioner in the office of master of the horse. See the reign of JAMES II. His portrait was done in that of William III.

Sir DUDLEY NORTH, commissioner of the treasury to king Charles the Second; *G. Vertue sc. Frontispiece to his "Life" by the hon. Roger North*, 1742; *4to.*

Sir Dudley North, brother to the lord-keeper Guilford, was third son of the second Dudley, lord North, baron of Kirtling. He was bound apprentice to a Turkey merchant in London, who sent him on a trading voyage to Russia, and several other countries; at the conclusion of which, he was appointed to reside as factor in the Turkey trade at Smyrna. He afterwards removed to Constantinople, where he had the chief management of the English factory. He continued here many years, became a complete master of the Turkish language, and had a perfect insight into the manners, customs, and jurisprudence of the country. He knew the forms of their courts of justice, in which he is said to have tried no less than five hundred causes *. He committed many of his observations to writing, during his residence in Turkey, which are printed in Mr Roger North's account of his Life. He, with the assistance of a mathematician, made a plan of Constantinople; but it was never completely finished. Upon his return to England, he settled as a merchant in London. He was afterwards made director of the African company, a commissioner of the customs, and also of the treasury. After his retirement

* "Life," by Roger North, esq.

from business, he amused himself with mechanics for which he had a particular genius. *Ob.* 31 Dec. 1691.

JOHN HERVEY, Esq. &c. *Lely p. R. Tompson exc. h. sh. mezz.*

In the print are two pieces of antique sculpture, of which he seems to have been an admirer.

John Hervey, eldest son of Sir William Hervey of Ickworth in Suffolk, was highly esteemed by some of the most ingenious and respectable persons of his time, for his agreeable and polite accomplishments. He, in the late reign, exerted himself in parliament on the side of the prerogative, and bore arms for Charles I. for which he was forced to compound for his estate. He was, in this reign, treasurer and receiver-general to the queen, and one of the leading members of the house of commons. He is, or ought to be, well known to the world, as the friend and patron of Cowley. The following story is told of him by bishop Burnet *. "He was one whom the king "loved personally; and yet, upon a great occasion, "he voted against that which the king desired. "So the king chid him severely for it. Next "day, another important question falling in, he "voted as the king would have him. So the king "took notice of it at night, and said, you were "not against me to day. He answered, No Sir, "I was against my conscience to day. This was "so gravely delivered that the king seemed pleas-"ed with it; and it was much talked of."—He died without issue, Jan. 18, 1679, and was succeeded

* "Hist. of his own Time," i. p. 383.

SIR WILLIAM PORTMAN.

From a scarce Print

Publish'd Aug.t 1. 1800. by E. Harding, 98. Pall Mall.

ceeded in his estate by his brother Thomas, who was father of the first earl of Bristol.

Sir WILLIAM PORTMAN, *who married sir John Cutler's daughter; in an oval.*

Sir William Portman, who was the last of the family of that name, seated at Orchard Portman, in Somersetshire, was descended from Sir John Portman, lord chief-justice of the Queen's Bench in the reign of Mary *. He was member of parliament for Taunton, and possessed an ample fortune; a great part of which formerly belonged to the *Orchards* of *Orchard*, and devolved by heirship to the Portmans. This gentleman purchased Brianstone near Blandford, *now one of the finest seats in Dorsetshire*, of the family of Rogers, which he left, together with the rest of his estate, to his nephew, Henry Seymour, esq. fifth son of Sir Edward Seymour of Bury Pomeroy, who took the name of Portman.

Col. GILES STRANGEWAYS, member of parliament for Dorsetshire. See Class VII.

ANDREW MARVELL, &c. *drawn and etched by J. B. Cipriani, a Florentine, from a portrait painted in the year* 1660, *lately in the possession of Thomas Hollis of Lincoln's Inn, F. R. and A. S. S. h. sh.*

Mr Nettleton, governor of the Russian company, has an original portrait of Marvell.

Andrew Marvell, a merry, and yet an indignant satirist, an able statesman, and an uncor-

* Lloyd, in his life of this eminent lawyer, says that he could not find the original of his family, it was so ancient. See his "Worthies."

rupt patriot, was chosen member of parliament for Kingston upon Hull, before and after the Restoration. The people of that place, who honoured his abilities, but pitied his poverty, raised a contribution for his support. This was probably, the last borough in England that paid a representative. As even trivial anecdotes of so ingenious and so honest a man are worth preserving; I shall subjoin the following, taken from a manuscript of Mr John Aubrey, who personally knew him. "He "was of a middling stature, pretty strong set, round-"ish faced, cherry-cheeked, hazel-eyed, brown-"haired. He was, in his conversation, very mo-"dest, and of very few words. He was wont to "say, he would not drink high or freely with any "one, with whom he would not trust his life." See more of him, Class IX.

THOMAS THYNNE, esq. member of parliament for Wiltshire. See Class VIII.

Sir PHILIP PERCEVAL, Bart. (7th of that name) Register of the Court of Claims; one of the council of Trade; one of the most honourable Privy Council to King Charles II. and Knight of the Shire for the County of Cork in Ireland; born 1629, *Ob.* 1665. *Faber f.* 1743, 8*vo. mezz. Engraved for the "History of the House of Yvery."*

Sir John Perceval, bart. son and heir of Sir Philip, found himself in embarrassed circumstances upon the decease of his father; but, by the prudent management, by paying court to Lenthall, and especially Oliver and Henry Cromwell, he soon became possessed of an easy and affluent fortune. He was the only person whom the latter knighted during his lieutenancy in Ireland. No man, perhaps

Harding sculpt

LORD CLARANDON

haps, was more worthy of this distinction, as he was perfectly versed in the affairs of that country, and a most useful instrument in the settlement of it, after the ravages and confusion of the civil war. It was by his advice, that the resolution was taken of transplanting the papists into the province of Connaught, "when worse measures were projected *." But, it must be owned, that this expedient, however salutary or necessary it might then appear, seems to us, who view it at a distance, extremely rigorous and oppressive. He was, soon after the Restoration, sworn of the privy council, and created a baronet; and, in 1662, appointed register of the court of claims, and the court of wards, which was erected in Ireland in favour of his family, but shortly after abolished by parliament. He married Catharine, daughter of Robert Southwell, of Kingsale, esq. a lady of singular merit. See more of him in the "History of the House of Yvery," and in Lodge's "Peerage of Ireland."

CLASS VI.

MEN OF THE ROBE.

EDWARD, earl of Clarendon, &c. *Lely p. R. White sc. h. sh.*

EDWARD, earl of Clarendon, &c. *Lely p. M. Burghers sc. h. sh.*

There is another, by Burghers, in 8*vo.*

EDWARD, earl of Clarendon, &c. *Lely p. G. W. (George White) sc. large* 8*vo.*

EDWARD, earl of Clarendon, &c. *Zoust p. Johnson f. h. sh. mezz.*

* Lodge's "Peerage," ii. 160.

CLARENDON, chancelier d'Angleterre; *Zoust p. Picart sc. direx.* 1724; *4to.*

"EDOARDUS HYDE, eques auratus, Clarendoniæ "comes, Cornburiæ vicecomes, baro Hyde de Hin- "don; summus Angliæ, nec non almæ Oxonien- "sis academiæ cancellarius, ac sacræ majti. regiæ a "secretioribus consiliis." *D. Loggan ad vivum delin. et sc. In the second edition of Sir William Dugdale's "Origines Juridiciales,"* 1671; *fol.*

There is a portrait of him in the long gallery at Gorhambury: it is dated 1660. There is another belonging to his family, painted by Zoust. But the best picture, and the truest likeness of him, is that which was painted by Sir Peter Lely. It is now at Amesbury.

Promoted 1657-8.

The virtue of the earl of Clarendon was of too stubborn a nature for the age of Charles II. Could he have been content to enslave millions, he might have been more a monarch than that unprincely king. But he did not only look upon himself as the guardian of the laws and liberties of his country, but had also a pride in his nature that was above vice; and chose rather to be a victim himself, than to sacrifice his integrity. He had only one part to act, which was that of an honest man. His enemies allowed themselves a much greater latitude: they loaded him with calumnies, blamed him even for their own errors and misconduct, and helped to ruin him by such buffooneries as he despised. He was a much greater, perhaps a happier man, alone and in exile, than Charles the second upon his throne. See the ninth Class.

ORLANDUS BRIDGMAN *, miles et

* The name is often erroneously written Bridgeman.

EDWARD HYDE, EARL of CLARENDON.

Publish'd March 1 1803, by John Scatt, St. Martins Court, Leicester Square.

et baronettus, custos magni sigilli Angliæ; *W. Faithorne ad vivum sc. In Dugdale's "Origines "Juridiciales," second edit.* 1671.

ORLANDUS BRIDGMAN, &c. *R. White sc. Before his "Conveyances;" fol.*

ORLANDUS BRIDGMAN, &c. *G. Vander Gucht sc. h. sh.*

Sir Orlando Bridgman, son of John Bridgman, bishop of Chester, was a man of good natural parts, which he very carefully improved by study and application. He was, soon after the Restoration, made lord chief-baron of the Exchequer †; whence he was, in a few months, removed to the Common Pleas. While he presided in this court, his reputation was at the height: then "his mo-"deration and equity were such, that he seemed to "carry a chancery in his breast ‡." Upon his receiving the great seal, his reputation began to decline: he was timid and irresolute, and this timidity was still increasing with his years. His judgment was not equal to all the difficulties of his office. In nice points, he was too much inclined to decide in favour of both parties; and to divide what each claimant looked upon as his absolute property. His lady, a woman of cunning and intrigue, was too apt to interfere in chancery suits; and his sons, who practised under him, did not bear the fairest characters *. He was desirous of an union with Scotland, and a comprehension with the Dissenters; but was against tolerating Popery. He is said to have been removed from his office for refusing to affix the seal to the king's declaration for liberty of conscience.

Promoted Aug. 30. 1667.

Nov. 17. 1672.

ANTH.

† He was lord chief-baron when he tried the regicides.

‡ Prince's "Worthies of Devon."

* North's "Life of the Lord-Keeper Guilford," p. 88, 89.

ANTH. ASHLEY COOPER, earl of Shaftesbury; *Lely p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of the earl of Shaftesbury. Illust. Head.*

ANTHONY, earl of Shaftesbury; *Cooper p. Baron sc.* 1744; *large 4to.*

ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, &c. lord high chancellor 1673; *sitting*; *Blooteling sc. sh. scarce.*

ANTHONY, earl of Shaftesbury, &c. *R. White sc. large h. sh.*

Another smaller by the same hand.

ANTHONY, earl of Shaftesbury; *W. Binneman sc. h. sh.*

ANTHONY, earl of Shaftesbury; *J. Greenhill p. E. Lutterel f. 4to. mezz.*

ANTHONY, earl of Shaftesbury; *Before his "Life,"* 1683; 12*mo.*

ANTHONY, earl of Shaftesbury; *natus est Jul.* 1621; *mortuus est* 21 (22) *Jan.* 1682-3, 8*vo.*

Promoted Nov. 1672.

The great talents of the earl of Shaftesbury, and his exact knowledge of men and things, contributed to render him one of the first characters of his age. But the violence of his passions, and the flexibility of his principles, prompted him to act very different, and even contrary parts. This was in some measure owing to the changes in the times in which he lived; but is more to be attributed to the mutability of his character, which ever varied with the interests of his ambition. When we consider him as sitting in the highest tribunal in the kingdom, explaining and correcting the laws, detecting fraud, and exerting all the powers of his eloquence on the side of justice; we admire the able lawyer, the commanding orator, and the upright judge. But when he enters into all the iniquitous measures of the *Cabal*, when he prostitutes his eloquence to enslave his country,

and

ANTONY ASHLEY COOPER.

EARL of SHAFTSBURY

Pub. June 1 1803, by J. Scott, N° 447, Strand

and becomes the factious leader and the popular incendiary; we regard him with an equal mixture of horror and regret *.

HENEAGE FINCH, baron of Daventry, lord high-chancellor, 1676; *whole length.*

HENEAGE FINCH, earl of Nottingham, &c. lord high-chancellor, &c. 1681; *Kneller p. R. White sc. large h. sh.*

HENEAGE, earl of Nottingham, &c. 1682; *4to. mezz. In the manner of Lutterel.*

There is a portrait of him at Gorhambury.

Heneage Finch, who was made solicitor-general soon after the Restoration, rose by regular gradations to the high office of chancellor, for which he was eminently qualified. He presided in the Chancery when the whole kingdom was divided into factions; but had such a command of his passions, and was so nice in his conduct, that he always appeared to be of no faction himself. He was master of the powers of elocution in a very high degree; a talent extremely dangerous in the possession of a dishonest man. This he took every occasion of exerting; but it was only to enforce and adorn, never to weaken or disguise the truth †. Several of his speeches are in print. *Ob.* 18 Dec. 1682. Promoted Nov. 9, 1673.

FRANCIS

* His friend Mr Locke, who differs from other writers in his character of him, tells us, that "that the good of his country was what he steered his coun-"cils and actions by, through the whole course of his life."

† It would be injurious to the memory of this consummate lawyer to omit the following character, or to give it in any other words than those of the ingenious author.

"Sir Heneage Finch, who succeeded (to the great seal) in 1673, and be-"came afterwards earl of Nottingham, was a person of the greatest abilities "and most uncorrupted integrity; a thorough master and zealous defender of "the laws and constitution of his country; and endued with a pervading ge-"nius that enabled him to discover and to pursue the true spirit of justice, not-"withstanding

FRANCIS, lord Guilford, lord-keeper, &c. *Loggan del. et sc. large h. sh.*

FRANCIS lord Guilford, &c. *Loggan del. Vertue sc. 4to. Before his "Life," by the Hon. Roger North.*

FRANCIS, lord Guilford, 8*vo.*

There is a portrait of him at Wroxton, by Riley, which Mr Walpole says is capital throughout.

There is another portrait in the Master's Lodge, at St John's college, in Cambridge, which has been miscalled lord Ashley.

Promoted Dec. 1682.

The honourable Roger North, biographer to the family, has given us a minute account of the lord-keeper Guilford, who appears to have been a man of parts and various learning; but did not shine with superior lustre in the court of Chancery. He enjoyed his high office at a time when it required a strong head and a steady hand to hold the balance of justice even. He was thought to be too much inclined to favour the court; though the author of his life tells us, that he was sick of the times, and that this sickness hastened his death; which happened at Wroxton, Sept. 5. 1685. He was succeeded by the notorious Jefferies, who was a sufficient

"withstanding the embarrassments raised by the narrow and technical notions "which then prevailed in the courts of law, and the imperfect ideas of redress "which had possessed the courts of equity. The reason and necessities of man- "kind, arising from the great change in property, by the extension of trade "and the abolition of military tenures, co-operated in establishing his plan, "and enabled him, in the course of nine years, to build a system of jurispru- "dence and jurisdiction upon wide and rational foundations, which have also "been extended and improved by many great men, who have since presided "in chancery; and from that time to this, the power and business of the "court have increased to an amazing degree." Blackstone's "Commentaries," book III. chap. iv.

FRANCIS NORTH.

LORD KEEPER GUILDFORD.

Publish'd 22 Sep.r 1798. by S. Harding. 127. Pall Mall & P. Brown Grove St. Soho.

sufficient contrast to his character. He studied history, the belles lettres, mathematics, and the new philosophy. He understood music, on which he has written a "Philosophical Essay." He performed well on the bass viol, and employed a musician to play him to sleep. Another singularity was told of him, "that he rode upon a rhinoceros, which was carried about for a show:" but his biographer assures us, that it was only an invidious calumny. This gentleman represents him as very eminent in his profession; and possibly, with a view of raising him the higher, has endeavoured to degrade the character of the next person, but has not succeeded in his attempt.

SIR MATTHEW HALE, lord chief-justice of the King's Bench: *M. Wright p. G. Vertue sc.* 1735; *h. sh.*

MATTHÆUS HALE, miles, &c. *R. White sc. a roll in his right hand; large h. sh. A copy by Van Hove.*

Sir MATTHEW HALE; *large h. sh. mezz. copied from White.*

MATTHÆUS HALE, miles, &c. *Van Hove sc. sitting in an elbow chair; h. sh.*

MATTHÆUS HALE, &c. *Van Hove sc. sitting*; 8*vo.*
MATTHÆUS HALE, &c. *Clarke sc. sitting*; 8*vo.*
Lord chief-justice HALE; *small* 4*to. printed with the "Sum of Religion," in a large half sheet.*

There is a portrait of him in Guildhall, by Michael Wright, who painted portraits of many of the judges.

This excellent person, whose learning in the law was scarce equalled, and never exceeded; was in many respects, one of the most perfect characters

Promoted May 18, 1671.

ters of his age. Nor was his knowledge limited to his own profession: he was far from inconsiderable, as a philosopher and a divine. He was as good and amiable in his private, as he was great and venerable in his public, capacity. His decisions upon the bench were frequently a learned lecture upon the point of law; and such was his reputation for integrity, that the interested parties were generally satisfied with them, though they happened to be against themselves. No man more abhorred the chicane of lawyers, or more discountenanced the evil arts of pleading. He was so very conscientious, that the jealousy of being misled by his affections made him perhaps rather partial to that side to which he was least inclined. Though he was a man of true humility *, he was not insensible of that honest praise which was bestowed on him by the general voice of mankind, and which must have been attended with that *self-applause* which is the natural result of good and worthy actions. This pride which deserves to be called by a softer name, was a very different thing from vanity. He is therefore very unjustly represented as a vain person by Mr Roger North, who by endeavouring to degrade an established character has only degraded his own. *Ob.* 25 Dec. 1676 †.

SIR RICHARD RAINSFORD, lord chief-justice of the King's Bench, &c. *W. Claret p. R. Tompson exc. large h. sh. mezz.*

Sir

* See Baxter's "Life," fol. part iii. p. 176.

† At the end of his "Life," subjoined to his "Contemplations," &c. 8vo. his printed works only are enumerated; but bishop Burnet, author of that "Life," hath specified all his manuscripts, and told us where they are to be found. See the separate edition of the "Life," 1682.

Sir Richard Rainsford, who was but a secondary character in his profession, had the disadvantage of succeeding a man who was confessedly at the head of it. His merit, eclipsed by the superior lustre of his predecessor, appeared to be much less than it was in reality. He was as much above Sir William Scroggs, his successor, in point of integrity †, as he was below Sir Matthew Hale in point of learning. Promoted 1676. Resigned May, 1678.

SIR FRANCIS PEMBERTON, lord chief-justice of England, 1681. *His head is in the print of the Bishops Counsel.*—See the next reign.

Sir Francis Pemberton is well known to have been a better practitioner than a judge, to have been extremely opiniated of his abilities, and to have rather *made* than *declared* law. The lord-keeper Guilford said, that "in making law, he "had outdone king, lords, and commons *." The lord chief-justice Saunders, who succeeded Sir Francis Pemberton, was too extraordinary a person to be passed over in silence. He was originally a strolling beggar about the streets, without known parents or relations. He came often to beg scraps at Clement's Inn, where he was taken notice of for his uncommon sprightliness; and as he expressed a strong inclination to learn to write, one of the attorney's clerks taught him, and soon qualified him for a hackney writer. He took all opportunities Promoted April 11, 1681.

† "I have read somewhere §," says Dr Swift, "of an Eastern king, who "put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence, and ordered his hide to be "stuffed into a cushion, and placed upon the tribunal, for the son to sit on; "who was preferred to his father's office. I fancy such a memorial might "not have been unuseful to a son of Sir William Scroggs; and that both he and "his successors would often wriggle in their seats, as long as the cushion "lasted." Drapier's "Letters," No. V.

* "Life of the Lord-keeper Guilford," p. 222.

§ Probably in Latimer's "Sermons."

opportunities of improving himself by reading such books as he borrowed of his friends; and, in the course of a few years, became an able attorney and a very eminent counsel. His practice in the court of King's Bench was exceeded by none: his art and cunning were equal to his knowledge; and he carried many a cause by laying snares. If he was detected, he was never out of countenance, but evaded the matter with a jest, which he had always at hand. He was much employed by the king, against the city of London, in the business of the *quo warranto*. His person was as heavy and ungain, as his wit was alert and sprightly. He is said to have been "a mere lump of morbid flesh:" the smell of him was so offensive, that people usually held their noses when he came into the court. One of his jests on this occasion was, that "none could say he wanted issue, for he had "no less than nine in his back." See more of him in North's "Life of the Lord-keeper Guilford," p. 224, 225 §.

Sir GEORGE JEFFERIES, succeeded Sir Edmund Saunders as lord chief-justice of the King's Bench, September 29, 1683 *.

L'Estrange

§ One of the daughters of Sir Francis Pemberton married Dr William Stanley, dean of St Asaph, some time master of Corpus-christi college, Cambridge, and author of an anonymous tract of particular merit, entitled "The "Faith and Practice of a Church of England Man." The editors of the Bodleian Catalogue have attributed "The Romish Horse-leech" to the same author: but of this Mr Masters speaks very doubtfully ‖. It has also, with extreme probability, been attributed to Thomas Staveley †, esq. author of "The History of the churches in England," which was become very scarce, and has lately been reprinted by T. Davies, with advantage.

* "Lives of the Chancellors," p. 182.

‖ P. 176.

† For whom Stanley was most probably mistaken.

L'Estrange and the Pope, together with Jefferies and the Devil, were burnt in effigy by the populace in this reign. See the next.

JOHANNES VAUGHAN, miles, capitalis justiciarius de Communi Banco; Anno 1674; *R. White sc. Before his "Reports."*

Sir John Vaughan, a man of excellent parts, was not only well versed in all the knowledge requisite to make a figure in his profession, but was also a very considerable master of the politer kinds of learning. He maintained a strict intimacy with the famous Mr. Selden, who was one of the few that had a thorough esteem for him. His behaviour among the generality of his acquaintances was haughty, supercilious, and overbearing: hence he was much more admired than beloved. He was, in his heart, an enemy to monarchy; but was never engaged in open hostility against Charles I. The earl of Clarendon, who had contracted some friendship with him in the early part of his life, renewed his acquaintance after the Restoration, and made him overtures of preferment: but these he waved, on a pretence of having long laid aside his gown, and his being too far advanced in life. He afterwards struck in with the enemies of his friend the chancellor, and was made lord chief-justice of the Common Pleas; an office which, though not above his abilities, was perhaps superior to his merit. He died in 1674, and was buried in the Temple-church, as near as possible to the remains of Mr Selden. His "Reports" were published by his son Edward. Promoted 1668.

SIR THOMAS JONES, lord chief-justice of the Common Pleas. See the next reign; see also below.

SIR THOMAS TWISDEN, one of the judges of the King's Bench. *Ob.* 1682; *h. sh. mezz.*

Sir Thomas Twisden was sent to the Tower by Cromwell, for pleading in defence of the rights of the city of London, for which he was retained as counsel. He was made a judge of the King's Bench soon after the Restoration, and continued in that office about twenty years; after which he had his *quietus*. He was created a baronet in 1666.

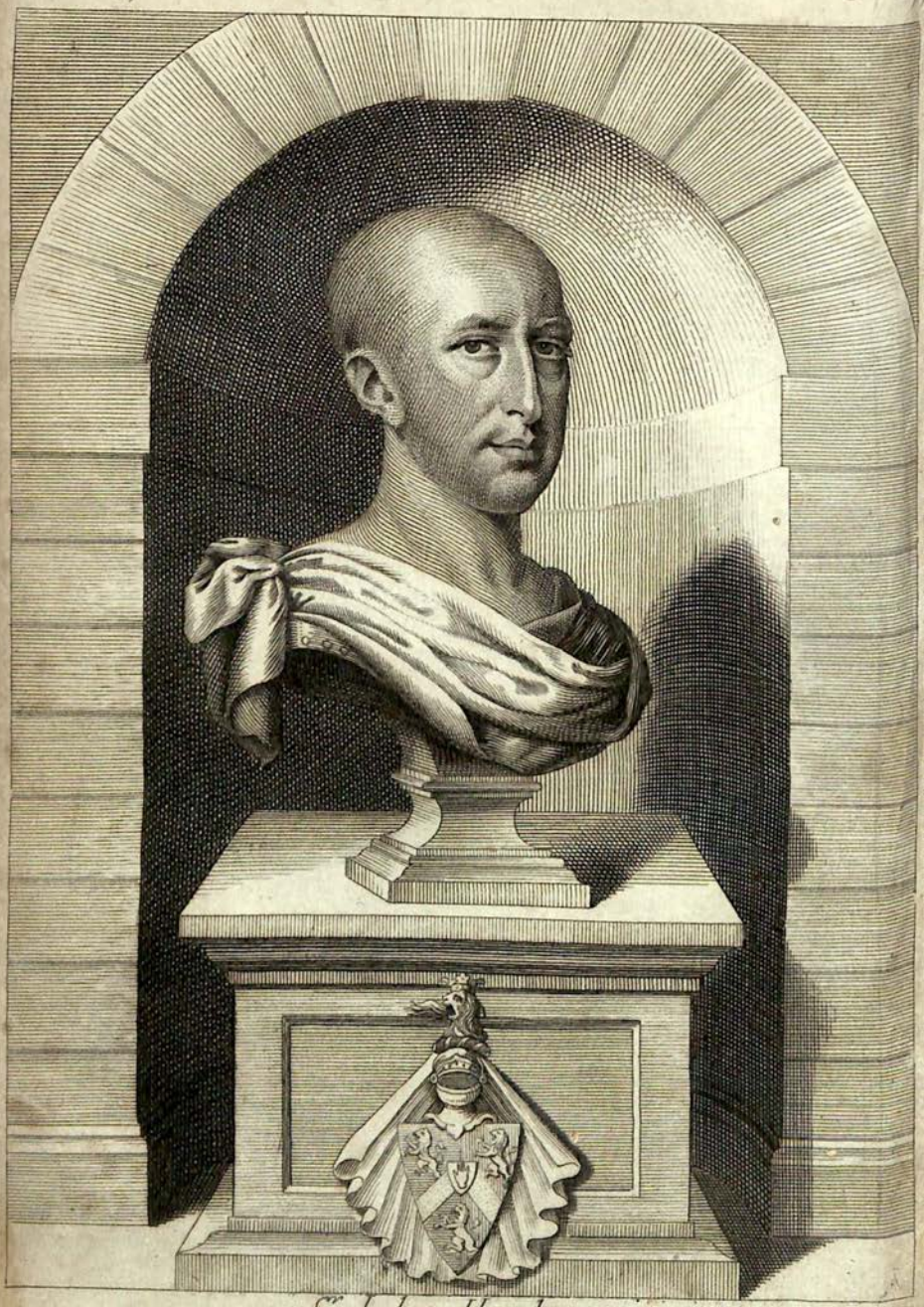
SIR THOMAS JONES, one of the judges of the King's Bench; *Claret p. Tompson exc. h. sh. mezz.*

Sir Thomas Jones was a lawyer of some eminence, but his name very rarely occurs in the histories of this reign *. We oftener meet with that of Sir William Jones, who was a warm advocate for the Exclusion Bill †. Sir Thomas Jones was member of parliament for Shrewsbury. On the 29th of September, 1683, he was made lord chief-justice of the Common Pleas. He was author of "Reports of special Cases in "the

* The curious reader may see a passage to his credit in Sir J. Reresby's "Memoirs," 8vo. p. 233. Sir John Dalrymple ‖, where he speaks of king James's vain attempt to assert the dispensing power, mentions the following passage. "It is reported, that the king said to Jones, "He should have "twelve judges of his own opinion; and that Jones answered, "Twelve "judges you may possibly find, Sir; but hardly twelve lawyers"

† See Burnet, vol. i.

‖ "Memoirs," i. p. 153.



Sr John Hoskins

Pub June 1 1800. by Wchardson N 31 Strand

" the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, " from the 22d to the 36th Year of the Reign of " of King Charles II. 1729;" fol.

GALFRIDUS PALMER, miles et baronettus, attornatus generalis Car. II. regi; *P. Lely p. R. White sc.*

Mr Cambridge has the original picture.

Geoffry Palmer, a lawyer of distinction in the reigns of Charles the First and Second, was son of Thomas Palmer, esq. of Carleton, in Northamptonshire, by Catharine Watson, sister to the first lord Rockingham. He was representative for the borough of Stamford, in Lincolnshire, in the long parliament, in which he was a chief manager of the evidence against the earl of Strafford. He afterwards, from principle, adhered to the royal party, with which he was a fellow-sufferer, having been imprisoned in the Tower by Cromwell, who dreaded his abilities, under a pretence of his plotting with the cavaliers. Upon the restoration of Charles II. he was made attorney-general and chief-justice of Chester. It should be remembered to his honour, that he was, in the early part of his life, one of the select friends of Mr Edward Hyde, afterwards earl of Clarendon. He died May 5, 1670, aged seventy-two years.

SIR JOHN MARSHAM, a very learned historian, one of the six clerks in chancery. See Class IX.

SIR JOHN HOSKINS was an excellent master in chancery, and a man of an irreproachable character. He was more inclined to the study of the new philosophy, than to follow the law; and

is best known to the world as a virtuoso. See the next reign.

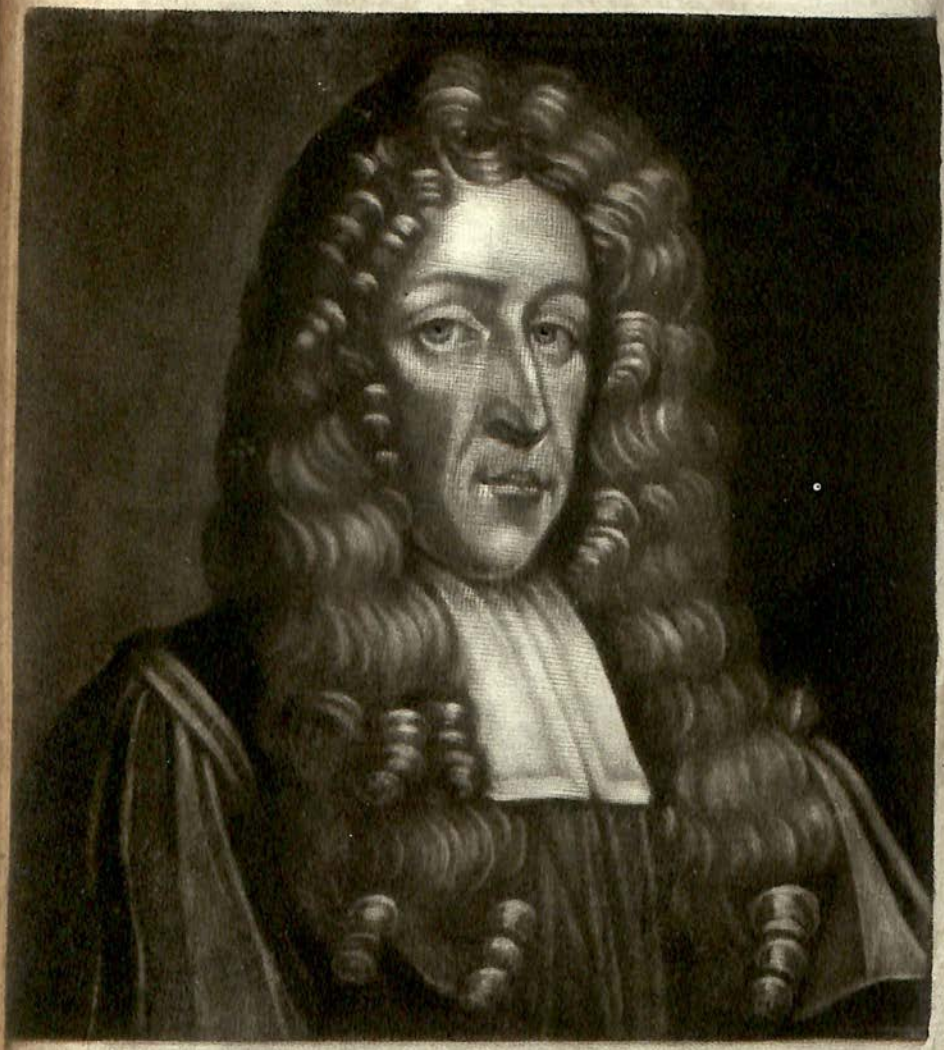
" JOHANNES KING, eques auratus, serenissi-
" mo Carolo 2do regi legibus Angliæ consultus; il-
" lustrissimo Jacobo duci Eboracensi advocatus ge-
" neralis; ac etiam ex honorabili Interioris Templi
" communitate socius. *Ob.* 29 *Junii*, Ao Dom.
" 1677, *Æt.* 38. Corpus in æde Templorum se-
" pultum jacet *, quarto die Julii anno prædicto, ubi
" mausoleum erigitur," &c. *W. Sherwin sc. large h. sh.*

Sir John King, a finished scholar, an accomplished gentleman, a modest man, and a pious Christian, was educated at Queen's college, in Cambridge, whence he removed to the Inner Temple. He promised to make a more considerable figure in the law than any man of his age and standing, and was greatly countenanced by Charles II. who intended him for a rival to Sir William Jones the attorney-general, as he strenuously opposed all the measures of the court. It is probable that he would soon have supplanted him, if he had not been prevented by death. Such was his reputation, and so extensive his practice, that, in the latter part of his life, his fees amounted to forty and fifty pounds a day †.

The HONOURABLE ROGER NORTH, Esq. *Æt. circ.* 30; *P. Lely p.* 1680; *G. Vertue sc.* 1740. *Before his* " *Examen*," *&c.* 1740; *large* 4*to.*

Roger North, esq. was a near relation of the lord-keeper Guildford, with whom he chiefly spent the active part of his life. He applied himself

* Sic. Orig.
† Echard, p 936, 937.



RICHARD LANGHORN. Executed 14.th July 1679.

Publish'd Nov.r 1.1802 by W.m Richardson, York House, 31 Strand.

himself to the law, and was, in this reign, a counsellor of note, and in the next attorney-general. He has taken great pains, in his "Examen into "the Credit and Veracity of a pretended Com-"plete History †," to vilify that work; and has, in several instances, contradicted facts founded upon authentic records, and decried or extolled the characters of persons, whose merit or demerit is as well established as these facts. He was also author of the Lives of Francis, lord Guildford, lord keeper; of Sir Dudley North; and of Dr John North, master of Trinity college in Cambridge. These are generally bound together in a large quarto. He is so very uncandid in his character of judge Hale as to bring his veracity in question in the characters of others, where he had perhaps, a much stronger temptation to deviate from the truth.

RICHARD LANGHORN, (counsellor at law) *E. Lutterel f. 4to. mezz.*

Richard Langhorne, a papist, who had long passed for a protestant, was much employed by the Jesuits in the management of their affairs. Though he was said to be of a fair character in his profession, his conduct, on some occasions, seems to have been sufficiently artful and jesuitical. A little before the restoration, he engaged a half-witted person to manage elections for him in Kent; and was asked by Mr John Tillotson ‡, who was privy to the secret, why he employed so weak a man in that business. He very frankly told him, that it was a maxim with

† Dr White Kennet's "Complete History of England."

‡ Afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. See Burnet's "Hist. of his own time," i. p. 230.

him to employ men of his character; because, if such agents should take it into their heads to turn informers, it would be easy to invalidate their evidence, by representing them as madmen. He was convicted, upon the testimony of Titus Oates, of conspiring the death of the king. During his trial, and at the place of execution, he persisted in asserting his innocence; but his enemies gave little or no credit to his asseverations. It was even said, that prevarication and falsehood for the Catholic cause, was not only allowed, but deemed meritorious by the church of Rome; and that a man who dared to perjure himself for the Romish religion was esteemed but little inferior, in point of merit, to one that dared to die for it. He was executed the 14th of July, 1679.

"RICHARD GRAVES, Esq. of Mickleton *, a "bencher and reader of Lincoln's Inn, clerk of the "peace, and receiver-general for the county of Mid-"dlesex. He had two wives, by whom he had issue "nineteen children; six sons, and thirteen daugh-"ters; and died 1669, aged 59." *G. Vertue sc. h. sh.*

WILLIAM PETYT, Esq. of the Inner Temple. See Class IX.

WILLIAM PRYNNE, Esq. *presenting a book to Charles II. See Class I. under "Historical Pieces, &c."*

* Near Campden in Glocestershire.

SCOTCH

SIR GEORGE MACKENZIE,

Ob.t 1691, Æ.t 55.

Publish'd 1810, by Wm. Richardson. York House, Strand.

SCOTCH LAWYERS.

JAMES, earl of Perth, lord chancellor of Scotland. See the reign of JAMES II.

RICHARD MAITLAND, eldest son of the earl of Lauderdale, lord justice clerk of the kingdom of Scotland. See Class III.

SIR JOHN NISBET, of Dirleton, lord Advocate; *Paton del. R. White sc. h. sh.*

Sir John Nisbet, an eminent and upright lawyer, an excellent scholar, and an uncorrupt patriot, particularly distinguished himself by pleading against a standing militia in Scotland, in the reign of Charles II. in which he was one of the commissioners that treated with those of England concerning an union of the two kingdoms. He was succeeded in his office of king's advocate by Sir George Mackenzie *.

GEORGIUS MACKENZIUS, a valle rosarum &c. *P. Vandrebanc sc. h. sh.*

Sir GEORGE MACKENZIE; *arms; motto* "Firma vel ardua;" *h. sh.*

There is a good portrait of him, much like this print, in the picture gallery at Oxford.

Sir George Mackenzie, an able lawyer, a polite scholar, and a celebrated wit, was king's† advocate in Scotland, in the reign of Charles and James II. He was learned in the laws of nature and nations; and particularly in those of his own country, which he illustrated and defended by his excellent writings. He finished his studies at the universities

* Burnet.

† This answers to the office of attorney-general in England.

ties of Aberdeen and St Andrew's before he was sixteen years of age; and is said to have pleaded at the bar before he was twenty. He was a great master of forensic eloquence, on which he has written an elegant discourse *, which contains a brief, but comprehensive compendium of the laws of Scotland. The politeness of his learning and the sprightliness of his wit, were conspicuous in all his pleadings, and shone in his ordinary conversation. Mr Dryden acknowledges, that he was unacquainted with what he calls "the beautiful turns of words and thoughts" in poetry, till they were explained and exemplified to him, in a conversation which he had with "that noble wit "of Scotland, Sir George Mackenzie †." He has written several pieces of history and antiquities, and also essays upon various subjects; none of which were more admired, than his "Moral Essay "upon Solitude, preferring it to public Employment, such as Fame, Command, Riches, Pleasure, Conversation," &c. This was answered by Mr John Evelyn. It is hard to say, which of these gentlemen was capable of enjoying the pleasures of solitude in a more exquisite degree. But Mr Evelyn, who in his character resembled *Atticus*, as much as Sir George did *Cicero*; was so honest, as to prefer the active life to speculative indolence, from a consciousness that it is infinitely more for the advantage of mankind. Sir George came into England soon after the Revolution, with a view of enjoying that learned retirement which he longed for, in the university of Oxford. In June, 1690, he was admitted as a student into the

* It is entitled "Idea Eloquentiæ forenſis hodiernæ," &c.
† Dedication to Dryden's "Juvenal," p. 132, 133, 5th edit.

the Bodleian Library; but died within a year after his admission, at his lodgings in London, on the 2d of May, 1691. He was a great benefactor to literature, having founded the advocates library at Edinburgh, which now contains above thirty thousand volumes *. His works were printed at Edinburgh, in 1716, in two volumes folio. See the reign of JAMES II.

Sir PATRICK LYON, of Carse, knt. judge of the high court of Admiralty of the kingdom of Scotland, *R. White ad vivum sc. h. sh.*

CLASS VII.

MEN of the SWORD.

JACOBUS TURNER, Eques auratus; *in armour; arms, motto,* "*Tu ne cede Malis.*" *R. White sc. h. sh.*

Sir James Turner was a man of great natural courage, which was sometimes inflamed to an uncommon degree of ferocity, by strong liquors; in the use of which he freely indulged himself. When the laws against conventicles were put in execution in Scotland, he was ordered to quarter the guards, of whom he had the command, in different parts of that kingdom; and, in an arbitrary manner, to levy fines, and otherwise punish the delinquents. He treated the people with such rigour as gave the highest offence: and happening to fall into their hands unarmed, he expected every moment to be sacrificed to their resentment. But as they found by his orders, which they seized with his other papers, that he had

* Pennant's "Tour in Scotland," p. 48.

had been enjoined to act with still greater rigour, they spared his life. He was frequently reprimanded by lord Rothes and archbishop Sharp for treating the people with too great lenity, but never for his acts of violence. He was a man of learning, and wrote "Essays on the art of War," published in folio, 1683.

Colonel GILES STRANGEWAYS, of Melbury Sampford, in Dorsetshire.

"The rest fame speaks, and makes his virtues
"known,
"By's zeal for the church, and loyalty to the
"throne.
"The artist in this draught doth art excel,
"None but himself, himself can parallel *.
"But if his steel could his great mind express,
"That would appear in a much nobler dress."

D. Loggan ad vivum delin. h. sh. scarce.

This worthy gentleman, who descended from one of the most ancient and respectable families in Dorsetshire, was representative in parliament for that county †, and one of the privy council to Charles II. In the time of the civil war, he had

* Theobald seems to have adopted this line, with very little variation, in his "Double Falsehood,"

None but himself can be his parallel.

The thought is so very singular, that it is extremely improbable, that two persons should have hit upon it, and varied so little in the expression §. Sir William Temple has varied more; where speaking of Cæsar, he says, that he was "equal only to himself ‖."

† It appears from the "Notitia Parliamentaria," that the county of Dorset has not been without a representative of this family, from the reign of Mary, to that of George I. In the former of these reigns, Giles Strangeways, knt. was member of parliament for that county.

§ See Bathos, &c. chap. vii.

‖ See the "Essay on the Gardens of Epicurus."

LIBRARY
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY

GILES STRANGEWAYS

From an Original Drawing by Loggan.

Pub.d 1.Oct.r 1796. by E.& S. Harding Pall Mall.

had the command of a regiment in that part of the royal army which acted under prince Maurice in the West. In 1645, he was imprisoned in the Tower for his active loyalty, where he continued in patient confinement for two years, and upwards of six months. There is a fine medallion of him, struck upon this occasion; on the reverse of which is represented that part of the Tower which is called Cæsar's; with this inscription, *Decusque adversa dederunt* *. When Charles fled into the West, in disguise, after the battle of Worcester, he sent him three hundred broad pieces †; which were perhaps, the most seasonable present that the royal fugitive ever received. But this was but a small part of the sum which is to be placed to the account of his loyalty; as the house of Strangeways paid no less than 35,000l. for its attachment to the crown ‡. *Ob.* 1675. The present countess of Ilchester is heiress of this family.

Sir GEORGE RAWDON, *Æt.* 63; *R. White sc.* 4*to.*

This head belongs to a set, which was engraved for a genealogical history of this family, in manuscript: from which Mr Thoresby has given us some extracts, in his "Ducatus Leodiensis."

Sir George Rawdon was of the elder branch of the family of that name, long seated at Rawdon, in the neighbourhood of Leedes, in Yorkshire. In 1641, he went into Ireland, in the quality of serjeant-major to lord Conway's regiment

* Evelyn's "Numismata," p. 115.

† See "An Account of the Preservation of King Charles II. after the Battle of Worcester," (published by Sir David Dalrymple) p. 46.

‡ Lloyd's "Memoirs."

ment of foot; where he bravely attacked the rebels, and gave the first check to their rapid progress. He was afterwards made a major of horse, and had, for a long time, the sole command of the cavalry in the province of Ulster. He signalized his valour upon many other occasions; and was universally esteemed an excellent soldier. He was, for his eminent services, created a baronet on the 20th of May, 1665; and died in August, 1683, in the 82 year of his age. He married Dorothy, daughter of Edward, lord viscount Conway,

A SCOTCH GENERAL.

" General THOMAS DALYELL (DALZIEL) " who served Charles the second at the battle of Wor- " cester, and thereafter being taken prisoner by the " rebels, after long imprisonment, made his escape " out of the Tower of London, went to Muscovy, " where he served the emperor of Russia as one of the " generals of his forces against the Polanders and " Tartars, till the year 1665, when he was recalled " by king Charles the second; and thereafter did " command his majesty's forces at the defeat of the " rebels at Pentland-Hills, in Scotland; and contin- " ued lieutenant-general in Scotland, when his ma- " jesty had any standing forces in that kingdom, " till the year of his death, 1685, &c." *D. Patton delin. P. Vandrebanc sc. h. sh.* Mr Bull and Mr Gulston have each a proof of this print. I never saw another.

Thomas Dalziel, an excellent soldier, but a singular man, was taken prisoner, fighting * for Charles

* See the memoirs referred to at the end of his article.

Charles II. at the battle of Worcester. After his return from Muscovy, he had the command of the king's forces in Scotland; but refused to serve in that kingdom under the duke of Monmouth, by whom he was superseded only for a fortnight. After the battle of Bothwell-bridge, he with the frankness which was natural to him, openly reproved the duke for his misconduct upon that occasion. As he never shaved his beard since the murder of Charles I. it grew so long, that it reached almost to his girdle. Though his head was bald, he never wore a peruke; but covered it with a beaver hat, the brim of which was about three inches broad. He never wore boots, nor above one coat, which had straight sleeves, and sat close to his body. He constantly went to London once a year to kiss the king's hand. His grotesque figure attracted the notice of the populace, and he was followed by a rabble, with huzzas, wherever he went. See a characteristic account of him in the "Memoirs of Capt. John Creichton," in the 13th vol. of Swift's "Works *."

OFFICERS

* The following anecdote in Sir John Dalrymple's Memoirs ‖ is also characteristic of his spirit:

"James (the second) gained numbers of the Scotch by familiarity. He "had long disgusted them by his distance: the change in his manners was "owing to an accident. When the dutchess of York came first to Scotland, "she one day observed three covers upon the dining-table. She asked the "duke for whom the third was intended? He answered for general Dal-"ziel, whom he had asked to dine with him. The dutchess refused to per-"mit a private gentleman to sit at table with her. Dalziel, who had been "in the Imperial service, entered the room in the mean time; and, hearing "the scruples of the dutchess, told her, he had dined at a table where her "father had stood at his back; alluding to the duke of Modena's being a vassal "of the emperor. The dutchess felt the reproof, and advised her husband not "to offend the pride of proud men."

‖ Vol. i. p. 136. 2d edit. notes.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

JAMES, duke of York, lord high admiral, gained the highest reputation by his courage on board the fleet, in the first Dutch war. He understood naval affairs: and his conduct with respect to the navy, after he ascended the throne, ought to be remembered to his honour. He, in this reign, invented the signals used at sea. See Class I *.

PRINCE RUPERT, who was *brave to temerity*, commanded the fleet in conjunction with the duke of Albemarle, in 1666. His courage in this war is mentioned with high encomiums by our poets † and historians: but all these he richly deserved. It was indeed so great, that it could scarce be exaggerated. In the last Dutch war, he seemed to retain all the activity and fire of his youth, and beat the enemy in several engagements. He was succeeded in his command of vice-admiral, by the duke of Grafton, in 1682. See Class I. and X.

GEORGE MONK, duke of Albemarle, who had acquired a great reputation as a sea officer, before the Restoration, signalized his courage, in an astonishing manner, in the memorable engagement with the Dutch, which began the first of June, 1666, and continued four days. He was very near being overpowered by numbers, when he was joined, on the third day, by prince Rupert, who ravished the victory from the enemy's hands. The last display of his courage, which was equal at

* Charles II. never attended to any buſineſs, but that of the navy, which he perfectly underſtood. It is well known that the naval hiſtory of that prince is the moſt ſhining part of the annals of his reign,

† See Dryden's "Annus Mirabilis," in his Miſcellanies, iii. p. 19, 20.

SIR, EDWARD SPRAGGE

From a rare print

Pub.d 1 Mar. 1810 by Edw. Harding 98 Pall Mall

at least, to any other act of his life, was exposing himself to the cannon shot of the Dutch, when they burnt the English ships at Chatham. This effort of valour, which looked like rashness, was then absolutely necessary, to encourage others to do their duty. The love which the seamen had for him had as great influence on board the fleet as his personal bravery. They frequently called him, "honest "George Monck." See Class II.

EDWARD, earl of Sandwich, a man of clear as well as fervid courage, commanded the fleet which brought over Charles the second. One of the greatest battles ever fought with the Dutch, or any other enemy, was on the 3d of June, 1665; when this gallant officer bore with his squadron into the centre of the Dutch fleet, and presently threw it into that confusion which ended in victory. He was not only a man of merit in himself; but had also much of that *kind* of merit which endeared him to the sailors; who, after the death of the duke of Albemarle, loved and revered him as their father and protector. See Class III.

SIR EDWARD SPRAGUE, (SPRAGGE) knt. admiral of the blue squadron, 1672, &c.

"Si totus (fractus) illabatur orbis,
"Impavidum ferient ruinæ." *h. sh. mezz.*

This great and amiable man, who in 1672 succeeded the earl of Sandwich in command *, very nearly resembled that nobleman in courage, benevolence, and sweetness of temper, and was no less eminent for his abilities in the cabinet. He was captain of a man of war in the first engagement with the Dutch, on the 3d of June, 1665; when he so far distinguished himself by his

* Campbell.

his gallant behaviour, that he was soon after knighted by the king, on board the Royal Charles. He attracted the particular notice of the duke of Albemarle, in the four days battle in 1666; and in another battle, fought the 25th of July the same year, he contributed greatly to the defeat of the enemy. He burnt a considerable number of the Dutch fire-ships, when they came up the Thames, threw their fleet into confusion, and pursued it to the river's mouth. In 1671, he burnt in the Bay of Bugia, seven Algerine men of war, which had been selected on purpose to fight him. In the last Dutch war, he singled out Van Tromp, whom, as he told the king, he was determined to bring alive or dead, or perish in the attempt. After he had lost two ships in his engagement with the Dutch admiral, and was preparing to hoist his flag on board a third, a shot from the enemy sunk him, together with his boat. The generous Tromp did not only do justice to his valour, but even lamented his death. *Ob.* 11 Aug. 1673.

In June, 1667.

SIR GEORGE AYSCUE, admiral of the English fleet; *oval ; h. sh.*

It is scarce possible to give a higher character of the courage of this brave admiral, than to say that he was a match for Van Tromp or de De Ruyter; both whom he engaged in the first Dutch war * without being conquered. In 1648, when the fleet revolted to prince Rupert, he declared for the parliament, and brought the Lion man of war, which he then commanded, into the river Thames. He was the next year appointed admiral of the Irish seas, and had a great hand in reducing the whole island to the obedience of the Republic. In 1651, he forced Bar-

* Before the Reſtoration.

SIR GEORGE AYSCUE,

Admiral 1666.

Pub.d 1811 by W. Richardson York House Strand.

Sr. EDWARD SPRAGGE.

Barbadoes, and several other British settlements in America, to submit to the commonwealth. In 1652, he attacked a Dutch fleet of forty sail, under the convoy of four men of war: of those he burnt some, took others, and drove the rest on shore. Lilly tells us, in his Almanack for 1653, that he, the year before, engaged sixty sail of Dutch men of war, with fourteen or fifteen ships only, and made them give way. He protested against Blake's retreat in that desperate action of the 29th of November, 1652, thinking it much more honourable to die by the shot of the enemy. This, and his great influence over the seamen, are supposed to have been the reasons for his being afterwards dismissed from his command. He was a short time admiral in Sweden, under Charles Gustavus; but returned to England soon after the Restoration. In 1666, he commanded on board the Royal Prince, the largest ship in the navy, and generally esteemed the finest in the world. He engaged the Dutch with his usual intrepidity and success, in that memorable battle which continued four days: but on the third day his ship ran on the Galloper sand, and he was compelled by his own seamen to strike. He was for some months detained a prisoner in Holland; and, during that time, was carried from one town to another, and exposed to the people by way of triumph. He never afterwards went to sea.

WILLIAM PEN was, from a common man, advanced to the rank of an admiral by Cromwell, with whom he was a great favourite, before he failed in his attempt upon St Domingo. After the Protector's death, he was restored to his command, and

knighted by Charles II. He was appointed one of the assessors to the lord high admiral, and had a great share of his confidence and favour. See the INTERREGNUM, Class VII.

JOHN LAWSON, admiral of the English fleet, 1666, (1665); *in armour; h. sh. mezz.*

Sir John Lawson, who was the son of a poor man at Hull, was, when he entered into the sea-service, upon the same foot with Pen, and like him rose by regular gradations to an admiral. He was in all the actions under Blake, who saw and did justice to his merit. As he was a man of excellent sense, he made the justest observations upon naval affairs; though in his manners he retained much of the bluntness and roughness of the tarpaulin. He was often advised with by the duke of York, who had a high opinion of his judgment. He acquitted himself with great courage and conduct in many engagements with the Dutch; particularly in 1653, when he and Pen were rewarded with gold chains for their eminent services. The Algerines, who were robbers by principle and profession, and had erected piracy into a system of government, were effectually chastised by him, and compelled to submit to a more disadvantageous peace than they had ever made with any of the states of Christendom. He was vice-admiral under the earl of Sandwich, whom he, for a short time, succeeded in command, when he was dismissed by the parliament. Though he was in his heart a republican, he readily closed with design for restoring the king. He died in June, 1665, of a shot in the knee, which he received in an engagement with the Dutch, in which

SIR JOHN. LAWSON, ADMIRAL.

Slain 1665.

Pub.d 1811 by W. Richardson York House Strand.

P. Lely Pinxt.

Sr. Joseph Jordan Admiral.

Pub.h by W. Richardson York House St Strand. Feb.r 96

which he was observed to exceed all that he had done before *.

SIR THOMAS ALLEN, admiral of the English fleet, 1666; *a truncheon in his hand; h. sh. mezz.*

This brave and expert officer was the first that entered upon hostilities against the Dutch, in 1665, by attacking their Smyrna fleet. The squadron that he commanded consisted but of eight ships; but what he wanted in force, he supplied by courage and conduct. He killed their commodore Brackel, took four merchantmen richly laden, and drove the rest into the bay of Cadiz. On the 25th of July, 1666, he, at the head of the white squadron, fell upon the Dutch van, entirely defeated it and killed the three admirals who commanded that division. The victory of this day, in which he had a principal hand, was indisputably on the side of the English. Then it was that De Ruyter exclaimed, "My God, what a wretch am "I! among so many thousand bullets, is there not "one to put me out of my pain?" See the reign of JAMES II.

SIR JOSEPH JORDAN, admiral; *Lely p. Tompson exc. large h. sh. mezz.*

* The late col. Richard Norton, of Southwick in Hantpshire, was grandson to Sir John Lawson. This gentleman was, remarkable for making a very singular will, in which he left his estate to the poor in general, and nominated the two archbishops his executors: and, in case of their declining the trust, the parliament. His orders with respect to his funeral, and several of his legacies, were equally extraordinary. He bequeathed to the late king George several pictures, which now remain in the royal collection, also a print of St Cecilia, after a painting of Raphael ‖. His grandfather's gold chain and medal were left to Mr Richard Chichley.—As the testator was adjudged to be insane, his will was set aside.

‖ I think it was that engraved by Marc Antonio.

28 May, 1672. The most memorable action of Sir Joseph Jordan was in the famous battle of Solebay *, when he fell with his squadron into the midst of the Dutch fleet, and threw it into the utmost confusion. The advantage was long on the side of the Dutch, as the English were overpowered by numbers; but by this action, the fortune of the day was reversed, and the English gained the victory. It should also be remembered, that in this battle he abandoned the brave and accomplished earl of Sandwich to the Dutch fireships, in order to succour the duke of York.

SIR WILLIAM BERKELEY, admiral; *h. sh. mezz.*

SIR WILLIAM BARTLEY †, admiral; *P. Lely p. R. Tompson exc. h. sh. mezz.*

Sir William Berkeley was son of Sir Charles Berkeley, and brother to Charles, earl of Falmouth. He was vice-admiral of the white squadron, and led the van in the desperate engagement with the Dutch, which began on the 1st of June, and continued four days. Prompted by his usual courage, he steered into the midst of the enemy's fleet, where he was soon overpowered by numbers. He was found dead in his cabin, covered with blood. *Ob.* 1 June, 1666.

CHRISTOPHER MINGH, (MINNS), admiral of the English fleet, 1666; *h. sh. mezz.*

Sir Christopher Minns was son of an honest shoemaker in London, from whom he inherited nothing but a good constitution. He was remarkable, early in life, for a spirit of adventure;

* Or Southwold Bay.

† His name is here spelt according to the popular pronounciation.

Harding sc.

Sr. CHRISTOPHER MINGH

Published Feby 1. 1800. by Edwd Harding 98 Pall Mall.

ture; and had gained an estate in the West Indies before he became an officer of rank in the navy. He was a man of good understanding, which he discovered both in speaking and acting. Though he was affable and familiar with the seamen, no man knew better how to maintain his authority. The men under his inspection were well paid and fed, and had always justice done them in the distribution of prizes. Hence it was that he was both honoured and beloved. He had in the course of his life, often manifested his active and passive courage; but never in a more extraordinary degree, than at the approach of death. On the fourth day of the famous battle that began the 1st of June, he received a shot in the neck *; after which, though he was in exquisite pain, he continued in his command, holding his wound with both his hands for above an hour. At length another shot pierced his throat, and laid him for ever at rest. *Ob.* 4 June, 1666 †.

THOMAS, earl of Ossory, is well known to have sought fame in every part of Europe, and in every scene of action where it was to be acquired. In 1666, upon his return from Ireland, he paid a visit to the earl of Arlington, at his seat at Euston in Suf-

* Lloyd, by miſtake, ſays it was in the mouth. See Campbell.

† I am credibly informed that he, when he had taken a Spaniſh man of war, and gotten the commander on board his ſhip, he committed the care of him to a lieutenant, who was directed to obſerve his behaviour. Shortly after, word was brought to Minns that the Spaniard was deploring his captivity and wondering what great captain it could be who had made Don——— with a long and tedious ſtring of names and titles, his priſoner. The lieutenant was ordered to return to his charge, and, if the Don perſiſted in his curioſity, to tell him that Kit Minns had taken him. This diminutive name utterly confounded the titulado, threw him into an agony of grief, and gave him more acute pangs than all the reſt of his misfortunes.

folk ‡; where he happened to hear the firing of guns at sea, in the famous battle that began the first of June. He instantly prepared to go on board the fleet, where he arrived on the 3d of that month: and had the satisfaction of informing the duke of Albemarle that prince Rupert was hastening to join him. He had his share in the glorious actions, of that and the succeeding day. His reputation was much increased by his behaviour in the engagement off Southwold Bay. In 1673, he was successively made rear-admiral of the
28 May 1672. blue and the red squadrons: he having, in the battle of the 11th of August that year, covered the Royal Prince, on board of which Sir Edward Spragge commanded, and at length brought off the shattered vessel in tow. On the 10th of September following, he was, by the king, appointed admiral of the whole fleet, during the absence of prince Rupert. See Class III.

SIR TRETSWELL HOLLIS, (FRETCHEVILLE HOLLES); *Lely p. Brown*; *h. sh. mezz.*

Sir Fretcheville Holles possessed, in a high degree, that courage for which his family was distinguished. He behaved with his usual intrepidity in the famous engagement with the Dutch, that continued four days, in which he unfortunately lost an arm. He was rear-admiral under Sir Robert Holmes, when he attacked the Smyrna fleet, which was the first act of hostility in the last Dutch war. He was killed, with several other brave officers, in the battle of Southwold Bay, on the 28th of May, 1672.

Sir

‡ Euſton, or Ewſton, is, in the Biographia, p. 1072, ſaid erroneouſly to be in Norfolk.

Harding sc

SIR TRETSWELL HOLLES

Publishd Feb.y 1. 1800. by Edw.d Harding 98 Pall Mall.

SIR JOHN CHICHELEY: *Lely p. Browne; h. sh. mezz.*

Sir John Chicheley was a rear-admiral under prince Rupert in the last Dutch war. When Sir Edward Spragge was like to be overpowered by the enemy, Sir John, together with the prince, bore down to his assistance: but notwithstanding the efforts of his friends, and his own invincible courage, that great man had soon after the misfortune to lose his life. Sir John Chicheley was one of the commissioners of the admiralty, and member of parliament for Newton in Lancashire, in the reign of William III.

HENRICUS TERNE, armiger, qui, Anno 1660, Hispanorum VI. navium classem, per IX. horas, solus sustinuit; et quamvis graviter saucius, repulit; primus ob regem reducem sanguinem fudit: In prælio demum adversus Batavos. Junii, 1, 1666, strenui ducis opera fungens, fortissimam animam exhalavit. *W. Sheppard p. Guil. Faithorne sc. large h. sh. scarce.*

CLASS VIII.

SONS OF PEERS WITHOUT TITLES, BARONETS, KNIGHTS, GENTLEMEN, &c.

The HONOURABLE CHARLES CECIL; *Vandervaart p. Lens f. a child with a lamb; h. sh. mezz.*

Charles Cecil was third son to John, the fourth earl of Exeter. The original painting is at Burleigh-House, near Stamford in Lincolnshire.

ROBERT AND DOROTHY SIDNEY, son and daughter of Philip, earl of Leicester; *two children playing*

playing with a dog; Lely p. Brown; oblong h. sh. mezz.

Robert Sidney succeeded his father in title and estate. He died on the 11th of November, 1702.

HENRY SIDNEY, son to Robert, earl of Leicester; *Lely p. Brown; large h. sh. mezz.*

This gentleman, who was afterwards created earl of Romney, was the youngest son of Robert, earl of Leicester, and brother to earl Philip. He was one of the memorable SEVEN, who invited William, prince of Orange, over to England, and who subscribed an association in form, which they sent to Holland. He was, in the reign of that prince, lord lieutenant of Ireland, master of the ordnance, warden of the cinque-ports, colonel of the royal regiment of foot-guards, and one of the privy-council. He died a batchelor in 1700. It is obvious to remark here, that Mr Swift, afterwards dean of St Patrick's, has given us an idea of his character in a few bitter words; but some allowance is in candour, to be made for the disordered spleen of the writer, on a most provoking occasion. He tells us, that he "applied by petition to "king William, upon the claim of a promise "his majesty had made to Sir William Temple, that he would give Mr Swift a prebend "of Canterbury or Westminster. The earl of "Romney, who professed much friendship for "him, promised to second his petition; but, as "he was an old, vicious, illiterate rake, without any sense of truth or honour said not a "word to the king; and Mr Swift, after long "attendance in vain, thought it better to comply with an invitation given him by the earl "of

" of Berkeley, to attend him to Ireland as his " chaplain and private secretary *."

The Honourable WILLIAM VERNEY, Esq. *Lely p. R. Tompson exc. h. sh. mezz.*

Sir Grevile Verney, hereafter mentioned, had a son named William, who died in France unmarried, the 23d of August, 1683. This may possibly be that son. As he is styled *honourable*, I have placed him here, though perhaps he had no right to that title.

" Dominus EDWARDUS DERING, eques aur. illustris domini Edoardi Dering, de Surrenden Dering, in com. Cantii, militis et baronetti, filius ex matre optima, nec minus illustri, Untona, domini Radulphi Gibbes, equitis aurati, filia. Pater ob. 1644; Mater ob. 1676.—1. Dering's Paternal Coat: 2. Sind, a noble Saxon: 3. Ipre, earl of Kent: 4. Humph. de Bohun, earl of Hereford, &c." *Kneller p. R. White sc.* 1687. Creat. Bart. 1 Feb. 1626.

This print may serve to correct a mistake in the " English Baronets," vol. i. p. 264. The gentleman whom it represents is there to be the son and heir of the first Sir Edward Dering, by his *second* lady, Anne, daughter of Sir John Ashburnham: Unton, daughter of Sir Ralph Gibbes, mentioned as above, was his *third*.

Sir THOMAS ISHAM, baronet; *Lely p. D. Loggan exc. large h. sh. mezz.*

THOMAS ISHAM, de Lamport, in comitatu Northamptoniæ, baronettus; " *Loggan del.* 1676; *large h. sh. Supposed to be engraved by Gerard Valck.*

Thomas

* Appendix to " Swift's Life," by Swift, p. 50, 51.

Created a Bart. 30 May, 1627.

Thomas Isham was son of Sir Justinian Isham of Lamport. He was a young gentleman of great expectation, but died, to the regret of all that knew him, in 1681, soon after he had finished his travels.

Sir JOHN LOWTHER, Bart. *Lely p. Browne exc. h. sh. mezz.*

Created June 11 1642.

Sir John Lowther was a gentleman of a very ancient and flourishing family, long seated in Westmoreland. He was father of Sir John Lowther, who, in 1695, was created viscount Lonsdale, and was afterwards lord privy-seal to William III. This family has been greatly enriched by the colliery at Whitehaven, which has proved an inexhaustible fund of wealth. The present Sir James Lowther does not only carry on a very lucrative trade to London, but also employs a considerable number of vessels to supply the city of Dublin with coals. *Ob.* 1675, *Æt.* 70.

Sir JOHN WEBSTER, Bart. Underneath is the following inscription: "Wollvenhoerst, Cromwick, Linshotterhaar, part of Maestwick Stuagger Engge, commissary for the emperor of all Russia and Moscovia. Created baronet of England, May the 31st, 1660, by king Charles II. at Igravenhaag. *His arms*, of Cattenbrouck, Schaagen, Dengge, part of Isellfield, Linschooter Engge, in Holland, and the province of Utrecht, lord————." *The first impressions of this print had eight Latin lines by Barlæus, which were afterwards erased, and the above inscription was substituted in its place.*

SIR

Rivers dir.t

IOHN LOWTHER

VISCOUNT LONSDALE

From a Picture at Longleate

Pub. June 1. 1803, by Jn Scott, 23, St Martins Court, Leicester Square.

SIR SAMUEL BARNARDISTON, Bart. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

SIR ROBERT VINER, Bart. *long hair, black cap, cloak, &c. by Faithorne; without inscription; h. sh. very scarce.*

Sir Robert Viner, goldsmith and banker of London, was a very loyal, and no less useful subject to Charles II. As his credit was very extensive, he sometimes borrowed large sums of money to lend the government. The interest paid on these occasions must have been very considerable, as he paid himself no less than six per cent. When he entered upon his mayoralty *, the king did him the honour to dine with him, and he had the honour of drinking several bottles with his majesty: an indulgence not unfrequent in this reign †. He afterwards erected an equestrian statue to the king at Stock's-market: it was done originally for John Sobieski, who raised the siege of Vienna, when it was invested by the Turks ‡. The fine old house which belonged to Sir Robert Viner is now in the possession of the Reverend Mr Clarke. It is at Ickenham, near Uxbridge Common, in Middlesex. Created 10 May, 1666.

SIR EDWARD HARLEY, knight of the Bath, 1660; *Cooper p. Vertue sc. h. sh.*

His portrait is at Welbeck.

This

* The pageant exhibited on the day he was sworn, was a very magnificent one. It was called Goldsmith's Jubilee, and was designed by Thomas Stevenson.

† See the Spectator," No. 462.

‡ Voltaire mentions a remarkable text of a thanksgiving sermon, preached on this occasion, namely, "There was a man sent from God, whose name "was John."

This gentleman, who was knight of the shire for Hereford, at the same time with Sir Robert Harley his father, gave many signal proofs of his valour, at the head of a regiment raised at his own expence for the service of Charles I. Upon the restoration of Charles II. he was appointed governor of Dunkirk, and soon after made a knight of the Bath. He sat in all the parliaments of this reign, and was a distinguished speaker in the house of commons. As he well knew the importance of Dunkirk to the nation, he made a motion for annexing it to the crown. The parliament seemed to listen to this proposal, but it was afterwards over-ruled. He was offered 10,000 l. and a peerage merely to be passive in the sale of it, but he refused the offer with disdain. He had the honesty to tell the king, that the artillery and military stores only, were worth more than Lewis XIV. had ever offered for that fortress. In the British Museum, is a manuscript by Sir Edward Harley, which contains many memorable particulars relative to the government, expences, and sale of Dunkirk. He was author of "A scriptural "and rational Account of the Christian Religion." 1695, 8vo. *Ob.* 8 December, 1700.

SIR GREVILE VERNEY, knight of the Bath, *nat.* 26 *Jan.* 1648; *Ob.* 23 *Jul.* 1668; *Loggan sc. large h. sh.*

Creat. 1660

Sir Grevile Verney, who descended from a family which has flourished for several centuries at Compton Murdac, in the county of Warwick, was brother to Richard, the first lord Willoughby of Brooke. Much of the history of this family may be learned from the sumptuous monuments belonging to it, at Compton Murdac; or from Sir

Sir William Dugdale's "History of Warwick-"shire."

HERBERTUS PERROT, Eques Auratus; *shoulder-knot, arms, &c. R. White sc.*

"Sir Herbert Perrot, descended from Sir Owen "Perrot, a favourite of Henry VII. and related "to the Plantagenets and Tudors, was a man of "great wit, large fortune, and extensive charity. He "suffered much in his fortune, by his attachment "to the royal party during the civil wars. He "had three wives, by whom he had only one "daughter that survived him, who was married "to Sir John Packington, of Westwood, in Wor-"cestershire. Sir Herbert had a son of both his "names, who wrote Satires upon the court of "Charles the second, and was killed by captain "South in the passage of the Devil Tavern, in "Fleetstreet. Of this family is the present Sir Ri-"chard Perrot, made memorable lately by the "Flint address *."

SIR ROBERT CLAYTON, knt. lord mayor of the city of London, 1680; *J. Riley p. J. Smith f. large h. sh. mezz.*

His statue is at St Thomas's hospital.

Sir Robert Clayton well understood, and sedulously promoted the commercial, civil, and religious interests of his country. He was elected lord mayor in 1679, and was a representative in several parliaments, for Bletchingly in Surrey. As he had rendered himself obnoxious to the duke of York, by voting for the Exclusion Bill, he

* Communicated, with other notices, by the Reverend Sir John Cullum, of Hardwick, in Suffolk, who quotes the Supplement to Kimber's "Baronet-"age."

he retired from business, and amused himself with building and planting, after that prince ascended the throne. When the prince of Orange was at Henley upon Thames, he was sent, in the name of the city of London, to compliment him on his arrival. He was appointed a commissioner of the customs, soon after the settlement of the kingdom. *Ob.* 1707. Great injustice is done to his character in the second part of "Absalom "and Achitophel *." His benefactions to Christ's, and St Thomas's hospital, will be remembered to his honour.

SIR JOHN MOOR, knt. lord mayor of the city of London, 1681, and one of the representatives in parliament for the said city, &c. *Lely p. J. Mac Ardell f. sitting in a chair. The motto to his arms is* "Non civium ardor." *From a private plate extremely rare, h. sh. mezz.*

Sir John Moor, who was son of a husbandman at Norton, in Leicestershire †, became a zealous partizan of the court, about the time that the king triumphed over his enemies, and was as much a master of his people as Lewis XIV. had promised to make him. He nominated two sheriffs, who, he knew, would be subservient to the ministry; and was careful to secure a successor who was as much devoted to the king as himself. He is characterized under the name of Ziloah, at the conclusion of the second part of "Absalom and Achitophel." I have been informed that the free-school at Appleby, in Leicestershire, was founded by him.

Sir

* See the character of Ifhban in that poem.

† See Whifton's "Life," p. 16, 2d edit.

S.R THO.S ARMSTRONG,

Exec.d 20.th of June 1684.

Pub.d Oct 15.th 1801, by W. Richardson, York House, 31, Strand.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

SIR THOMAS ARMSTRONG, executed the 20th of June, 1684. *J. Savage sc. This head is in a large half sheet, with seven others.*

Sir Thomas Armstrong, who had been a great sufferer in the royal cause, was very active for Charles II. before the restoration. His enterprising spirit excited the jealousy of Cromwell, who threw him into prison, and even threatened his life. He was an avowed enemy to popery, and engaged with all the zeal that was natural to him in the service of the duke of Monmouth. Soon after the new sheriffs were imposed upon the city by the influence of the court, an insurrection was planned by the country party, not only in London, but in several parts of the kingdom. Sir Thomas Armstrong went, with the duke of Monmouth, to view the king's guards; in order to judge whether they might venture to attack them in the projected insurrection. Finding himself obnoxious to the court, he fled the kingdom; and his flight was soon followed by an outlawry. He was seized abroad, and sent to London, where he was condemned and executed without a trial, and with peculiar circumstances of rigour, having been conducted to death by those sorrowful soldiers who had been accustomed to obey his command. The king was much exasperated against him, as he believed him to be the seducer of his favourite son. He, at his death denied his ever having any design against his majesty's life.

Sir EDMOND BURY GODFREY; *P. Vandrebanc sc. large sheet.*

Sir EDMUND BURY GODFREY, *Æt.* 57; *P. Vandrebanc sc. large h. sh. Another, smaller, by the same hand.*

Sir

Sir EDMOND BURY GODFREY, Æt. 57; *two English verses.*

Sir EDMOND BURY GODFREY; *Van Hove sc. octogon; h. sh. A copy of the same, by Nutting.*

Sir EDMOND BURY GODFREY; *sold by Arthur Tooker.*

Sir EDMOND BURY GODFREY; *in a large h. sh. with seven others.*

Sir Edmond Bury Godfrey, an able magistrate, and of a fair character, who had exerted himself in the business of the Popish plot, was found pierced with his own sword, and several marks of violence on his body. His death, which was imputed to the papists, who were then supposed to be the authors of all mischief, was generally deemed a much stronger evidence of the reality of the plot, than any thing that Oates either did, or could swear. Even the foolish circumstance of the anagram of his name, helped to confirm the opinion of his being murdered by papists *. His funeral was celebrated with the most solemn pomp: seventy-two clergymen preceded the corpse, which was followed by a thousand persons, most of whom were of rank and eminence. His funeral sermon was preached by Dr William Lloyd, dean of Bangor, and afterwards bishop of Worcester. He was found dead, the 17th of October, 1678.

THOMAS THYNNE, Esqr. *Lely p. Browne; h. sh. mezz.*

THOMAS THYNNE, Esqr. *Kneller p. White sc. h. sh.*
THOMAS THYNNE, Esqr. *Cooper; 4to. mezz.*

There is a portrait of him at Longleat.

Thomas

* Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey was anagrammatized to, "I find murdered by rogues."

Thomas Thynne, esq. of Longleat, in Wiltshire, and member of parliament for that county, was noted for the affluence of his fortune, and his uncommon benevolence and hospitality. Hence he gained the epithet of "Tom of ten thousand." He was married to the lady Elizabeth Percy, countess of Ogle, sole daughter and heir of Josceline, earl of Northumberland; but was murdered in his coach, before consummation, by three assassins, supposed to be suborned by Charles, count Koningsmark, a necessitous adventurer, who had made some advances to the lady Ogle *. He is the person meant by the name of Issachar, in Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel;" and is hinted at in the following lines of the earl of Rochester. But it ought to be observed, that this author is sometimes as licentious in his satire, as he is in his other writings.

"Who'd be a wit in Dryden's cudgel'd
"skin †,
"Or who'd be rich and senseless like
"Tom————?"

Ob. 12 Feb. 1681-2.

JOHANNES COTTONUS BRUCEUS,
φιλάνθρωπος, φιλοβασιλευς, και φιλοπατρολος.

"Virtus repulsæ nescia sordidæ,
"Intaminatis fulget honoribus;
"Nec sumit aut ponit secures,
"Arbitrio popularis auræ." HOR.

G. Kneller p. Vandrebanc sc. large sheet.

* See an account of this murder, in Reresby's "Memoirs," 8vo. p. 135.

† Dryden was cudgeled for reflecting on the dutchess of Portsmouth, and the earl of Rochester, in his "Essay on Satire," which he wrote in conjunction with the earl of Mulgrave.

John Cotton Bruce was the only son of Sir Thomas Cotton, bart. and grandson to Sir Robert Cotton, the celebrated antiquarian. This gentleman, who died in 1702, made considerable additions to the valuable library collected by his grandfather. It consisted of manuscripts, which, bound up, made about a thousand volumes. They relate for the most part to English history and antiquities; the improvement of which was what Sir Robert chiefly aimed at in his collections. They were methodically ranged, and placed in fourteen sets of shelves; over which were the heads of the twelve Cæsars, Cleopatra, and Faustina. They were purchased of Sir John Cotton, great grandson of Sir Robert, by queen Anne; and are now deposited in the British Museum. See more concerning the Cottonian Library, in Ward's "Lives of the Gresham Professors," p. 251, 252.

DANIEL COLWAL, Esq. *R. White sc.* 1681; *h. sh.*

DANIEL COLWAL, armiger, &c. *h. sh. Before Dr Grew's "Museum Regalis Societatis,"* 1681; *folio.*

Daniel Colwal, esq. of the Friary near Guilford, was a gentleman of good fortune, the superfluities of which he expended in making a collection of natural rarities. These he presented to the Royal Society, and is therefore justly esteemed the founder of their Museum. Of these, Dr Grew has given us a catalogue, which is at once a proof of the judgment of the compiler and the collector. The most valuable branch of it is the shells †, in the description and

† This branch of natural history was but little attended to before the reign of Charles II. The States of Holland made that prince a present of a fine collection, which he seems to have had but little taste for, as it was presently dissipated.

ROBERT FEILDING Esqr

M. V. Tucke Sculp

and arrangement of which, the ingenious doctor has taken uncommon pains. Mr Colwal was at the expence of engraving thirty-one folio copper-plates for this book. See more of him in Birch's "History of the Royal Society."

JOHANNES MEEK, A. M. aulæ B. Mariæ Magd. (Oxon) olim alumnus; centum libras annuas decem scholaribus in eadem aula studentibus, æqualiter numerandas, testamento in perpetuum donavit: eodemq; cavit, ut crescente postmodum terrarum reditu, plures itidem scholares iisdem proportione et loco alendi, denario-numero adjicerentur: anno salutis reparatæ 1665. *sheet. He is represented in a lay-habit.*

ROBERTUS FIELDING, aulæ Fieldingensis, in com. Warwici, armig. *Lely p. Tompson exc. h. sh. mezz.*

ROBERTUS FIELDING, &c. *Lely p. Vandervaart f. h. sh. mezz.*

ROBERTUS FIELDING, &c. *Wissing p. Becket f. h. sh. mezz. There is an anonymous mezzotinto of him fondling a dog.*

Robert Fielding, a gentleman of a good family in Warwickshire, was sent to London to study the law; but entering into the fashionable vices of the town, he presently abandoned all thoughts of that profession. His person was uncommonly beautiful: and he studied every art of setting it off to the best advantage. He was as vain and expensive in his own dress, as he was fantastical in the dresses of his footmen; who usually wore yellow liveries, with black sashes, and black feathers in their hats. As he was fond of appearing in public places, he soon attracted the notice of the ladies. The king himself was struck with his figure at

court, and called him *handsome Fielding.* From that moment he commenced the vainest of fops: but this circumstance occasioned his being still more admired, and established his reputation as a beau. The contributions which he raised from some of the sex, he lavished upon others: but he was sometimes forced to have recourse to the gaming-table for supplies, where he was generally successful. He was first married to the only daughter and heir of Barnham Swift, lord Carlingford, who was of the same family with the dean of St Patrick's †. Some time after the death of this lady, he, to repair his shattered fortunes, made his addresses to one Mary Wadsworth, who assumed the name of madam Delaune, a lady of 20,000l. fortune. He married this woman; but forsook her as soon as he discovered the cheat. He afterwards espoused Barbara dutchess of Cleveland, whom he treated with insolence and brutality. This occasioned a prosecution against him for bigamy. He was found guilty, but was pardoned by queen Anne. His trial, which is worth the reader's notice, is in print.

ERASMUS SMITH, (or SMYTH) Esqr. &c. *G. W. (George White) f. h. sh. mezz.*

This print is companion to that of madam Smith, mentioned in Class XI.

Erasmus Smyth, esq. descended from an ancient and honourable family, in Leicestershire, was son of Sir Roger Smyth, otherwise Heriz, of Edmonthorpe, in that county, by his second wife. He was largely portioned for a younger son, his mother having brought a very considerable fortune into the family. He, in the former part of his life

† See the Appendix to Swift's "Life of Dr Swift," p. 2.

life engaged deeply in the Turkey trade, and became an alderman of London. Afterwards, upon the settlement of Ireland, in the reign of king William, he, by purchase, acquired a great and improveable property in that kingdom. When the beneficent and judicious institutions of charity and public utility were set on foot there, he gave, for these purposes, lands of great value. This donation alone would render him memorable as a benefactor. Having bought the manor of Weald, in Essex, with a good old seat upon it, he, when advanced in years, married Mary, daughter of Hugh Hare, lord Colerane, by whom, besides daughters, he had three sons; of whom the two elder dying without issue, his estate devolved to Hugh, his third son, who left two daughters, his coheirs; namely, Dorothy, who married John Barry, fourth son of James, earl of Barrymore; and Lucy, who espoused James lord Strange, eldest son of Edward, earl of Derby. These ladies, in pursuance of their father's will, have borne the name and arms of Smith and Heriz, in conjunction with their own †.

Hugh, son of Erasmus Smyth, esq. married a paternal aunt of the present lord Dacre, who, in the most obliging manner, communicated to me the above account.

The Rev. Mr Wasse informs us that a gentleman, whom he styles *Sir Erasmus Smith of Essex*, offered to adopt the famous Joshua Barnes, when a schoolboy at Christ's hospital, and settle 2000l. a year upon him, on condition that he would change his name. His father, though in mean circumstances, resolved to be paſſive in this important affair,

† For the family of Smyth, ſee Burton's "Leiceſtershire, Guillim's "Heraldry," and Morant's "Eſſex."

affair, and left it entirely to his son's option, who refused the offer †. This gentleman was probably of the same family, though it does not appear that he was the same person with Erasmus Smith, esq ‡.

CURWEN RAWLINSON, of Cark, Esq. son of Robert Rawlinson; *Ob.* 1689; *Æt.* 48. *Nutting sc. In the same plate with several others of the Rawlinson family*; 4*to*.

This person was son and heir of Robert Rawlinson, of Cark, in Lancashire, esq. He married Elizabeth, second daughter and coheir of Nicholas Monck, bishop of Hereford, by whom he was father of Christopher Rawlinson, esq. of whom there is an engraved portrait.

ROBERTUS STAFFORD, de Bradfield, in comitatu Berks, armiger.

" Spirantes siquis tabulas animataque signa
" Viderit, in multa queis Myos || arte labor;
" Quam bene Staffordium dicat? Mentitur ima-
" go;
" Expressit dominum quam male ficta suum?
" Novimus has sculptor veneres, hos frontis
" honores;
" Amphitryonides de pede notus erat.
" Sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora ferebat:
" Multa tamen cœlo quam bene digna latent?
" Archetypo abludit quævis transcripta tabella;
" Quin si vis similem fingere, finge Deum."

This head is one of Loggan's capital performances.

It

† See the story at large in Mr Wasse's letter in the " General Dictionary," article BARNES

‡ Since the above article was written, I was informed that a gentleman of both his names, was founder of a lecture of oratory and history, in Trinity college, Dublin.

|| Sic Orig.

An Emblem of our Protestant Martyrs.

It appears from the above inscription that this gentleman was remarkable for the beauty of his person; and he is, indeed, represented very handsome. He was one of the sons of Sir Edward Stafford, of Bradfield, in Berkshire, by Mary, sole daughter of Sir William Forster of Aldermaston in that county. Several of the family are mentioned in Mr Ashmole's "Diary," that gentleman having married his mother *.

WILLIAM BLUCK, Esqr. *Kneller p. R. White sc. h. sh.*

* * * * * * *

MARMADUKE RAWDON, Esqr. *R. White sc. 4to.*

MARMADUKE RAWDON; a different person from the former; *R. White sc. 4to.*

Mr Thoresby and Mr Collins mention several persons of the Rawdon family, of the name of Marmaduke: namely, 1. Sir Marmaduke Rawdon, of whom there is an account below †: 2. Marmaduke,

* This lady was married, after Sir Edward Stafford's decease, to Mr Hamlyn; next to Sir Thomas Manwaring, knt. recorder of Reading; and lastly to Mr Ashmole. She lived in very little harmony with her last husband, against whom she commenced a suit at law for alimony, on very frivolous pretences. When the cause came to a hearing, sergeant Maynard observed to the court, "that there were eight hundred sheets of depositions on his "wife's part, and not one word proved against him of using her ill, or ever "giving her a bad or provoking word." Ashmole's "Diary," 12mo. 1717, p. 34. It appears in the same page, that she was delivered back to her husband the next day.

† Sir Marmaduke Rawdon, who descended from the ancient family of that name, near Leeds in Yorkshire, was a very eminent merchant in the reigns of James and Charles I. He was at the expence of fitting out a ship for the discovery of a north-west passage, and was one of the first planters of Barbadoes. He traded to France, Spain, the Levant, Canaries, and West Indies; and was consulted as an oracle in matters of trade; and frequently pleaded for the

maduke, his third son, who was bred to merchandise: 3. Marmaduke, son of Laurence Rawdon, alderman of York, and nephew to Sir Marmaduke. This gentleman was a benefactor to that city. He gave a bowl of solid gold to the corporation; 100l. to the poor of the parish of St Crux; and erected a cross, near the pavement, on which is his bust. He died in 1688, in the 58th or 59th year of his age. He was author of a manuscript account of the family, of which Mr Thoresby had the perusal. One of the heads above-mentioned is his portrait. 4. Marmaduke, eldest son of col. Thomas Rawdon, who was himself the eldest son of Sir Marmaduke. See more of this family in Thoresby's "Ducatus Leodiensis," and Collins "Baronetage."

WILLIAM RAWDON, (of the same family); *R. White sc. 4to.*

* * * * * * *

JOHANNES COCKSHUTT *, (Cockshuit) nobilis Anglus; *D. Loggan f. h. sh.*

* John Cockshuit, a gentleman of the Inner Temple, was one of the many admirers of the works of Dr Henry More. That author's writings were much in vogue in this reign; particularly his "Mystery of Godliness." He left 300l.

merchants at the council-board. He was governor of Basing-house in the civil war, where he distinguished himself as a soldier, killing, in one sally, three thousand men, though he had not above five hundred fighting men, in the garrison. The king conferred on him the honour of knighthood for this heroic exploit. It is remarkable that the marchioness of Winchester and her maids cast the lead of the turrets into bullets to supply the men for this sally. He was relieved, at the last extremity, by the famous col. Gage, whose memorable story is in lord Clarendon's History.

* So spelt by Mr Ames.

300l. for translating into Latin this book, his "Mystery of Iniquity," and his "Philosophical "Collections." His head belongs to the translation of the last-mentioned work. *Ob.* 1669, *Æt.* 30.

SLINGSBY BETHEL, Esq. one of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, in 1680; *gold chain, livery-gown, &c. Sherwin sc. whole length; sh. scarce.*

Slingsby Bethel, an Independent, and consequently a republican, was one of the most zealous and active of that party who were for excluding the duke of York from the crown. He understood trade, and seems to have been well acquainted with those maxims by which an estate is *saved* as well as gotten. After riches poured in upon him, his economy was much the same as it was before. Parsimony was so habitual to him, that he knew not how to relax into generosity upon proper occasions; and he was generally censured for being too frugal in his entertainments when he was sheriff of London.

"Chaste were his cellars, and his shrieval board
"The grossness of a city feast abhorr'd;
"His cooks with long disuse their trade forgot,
"Cool was his kitchen, though his brains were
"hot."

Dryden's ABSALOM and ACHITOPHEL.

He was author of a book entitled "The Interest of "the Princes and States of Europe;" 8vo. Lond. 1694. At the end is a narrative of the most material debates and passages in the parliament which sat in the protectorate of Richard Cromwell. This was first printed by itself in 1659. He was also author of "Observations on a Letter written

" written by the D. of B." and " The World's " Mistake in Oliver Cromwell."

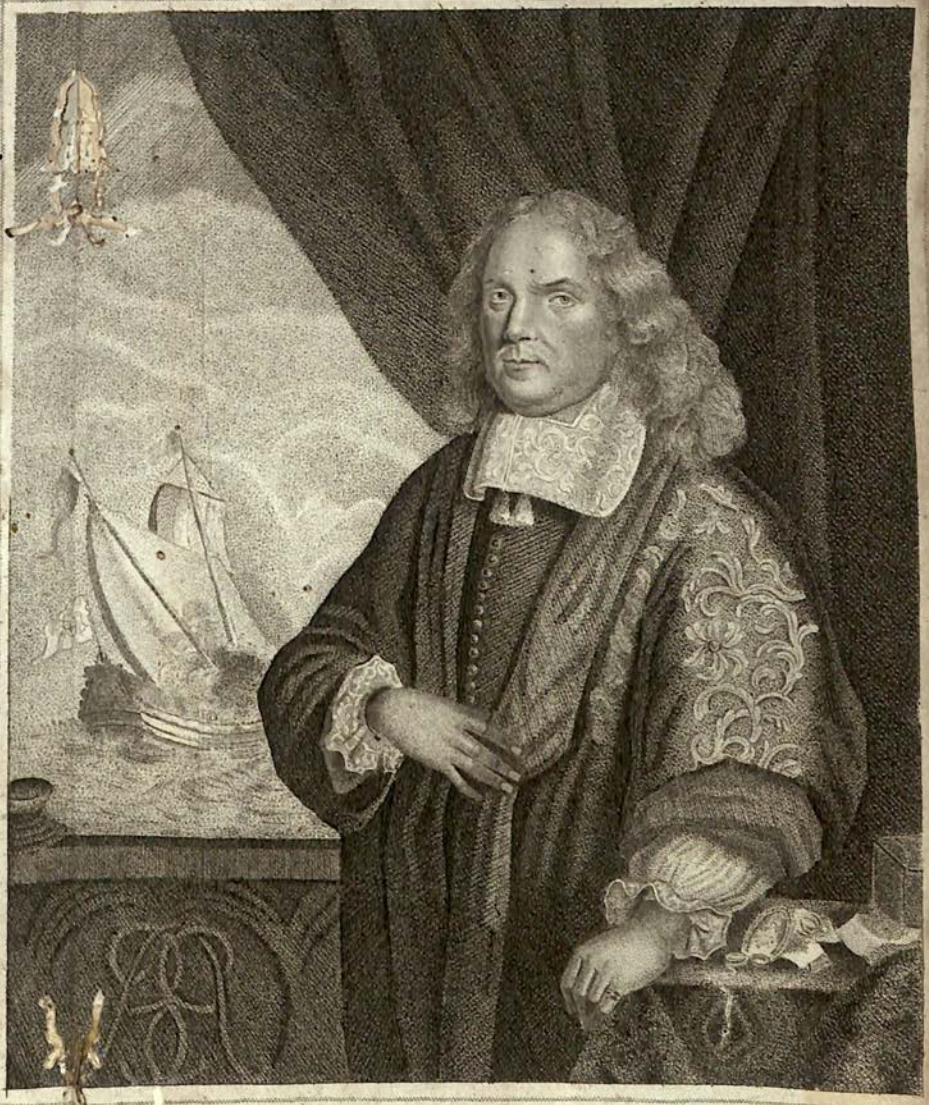
ALDERMAN CORNISH, sheriff at the same time with Bethel. See the next reign.

EDWARD BACKWELL, (or BAKEWELL) Esq. *his own hair, lace-band, flowered gown, laced ruffles, a watch and portrait of Charles II. on a table: at a distance a ship under sail; arms; sh. The print, which was very rare, is now common enough, the plate having lately been discovered.*

Edward Backwell, alderman of London, was a banker of great ability, industry, and integrity; and, what was a consequence of his merit, of very extensive credit. With such qualifications, he in a trading nation, would in the natural event of things, have made a fortune, except in such an age as that of Charles the Second, when the laws were overborne by perfidy, violence, and rapacity; or in an age when bankers become gamesters instead of merchant-adventurers; when they affect to live like princes, and are, with their miserable creditors, drawn into the prevailing and pernicious vortex of luxury. Backwell carried on his business in the same shop which was afterwards occupied by Child, an unblemished name, which is entitled to respect and honour; but was totally ruined upon the shutting up of the exchequer. He, to avoid a prison, retired into Holland, where he died. His body was brought for sepulture, to Tyringham church, near Newport Pagnel, in Buckinghamshire*.

JOHN

* Among Sir Wiliam Temple's " Letters," is one, addreſſed to him. It relates to the ſale of tin for Charles II. and intimates the zeal of the alderman for his majeſty's ſervice, and that he was eſteemed by the writer as a friend.



Edward Backwell,
Banker, of London.

Published May 1st 1797 by J. Mansell, 6 Pall Mall.

JOHN KENRICK, Esq. Æt. 29; *Kneller p.* 1681. *Vertue sc. whole length, sh.*

John Kenrick, esq. an eminent and respectable merchant of London, was father of the very worthy Dr Scawen Kenrick, late subdean and prebendary of Westminster, minister of St Margaret's, and rector of Hambleden, in Buckinghamshire; whose charity, humanity, and benevolence, flowing from one of the gentlest and best of hearts, gained him esteem and love. Such was his condescension and goodness, *I speak from personal knowledge*, that he would, without debasing himself, treat the poor as his brethren; and the *meanest of the clergy*, if not totally devoid of merit, as his friends; *nor was he ever known to despise, much less to insult or trample on a man merely because he happened to be of a low rank in the church*, or dependent upon him as his curate.

Dr Kenrick had a sister named Martha, who married Sir William Clayton, baronet. John their father, as I am informed, died in 1730. His picture, whence the print was taken, was burnt in the piazza, in Covent-garden, 1709, having been sent thither to be cleaned by Anderson, a painter.

It should be observed, that the memorable John Kenrick, or Kendrick, who left the poor, particularly

* See more of this worthy person in "The Man without Guile." § an excellent sermon preached on occasion of his death, by Dr John Butler, 1753.

§ I had drawn at full length, and almost finished, the *character* of "*The man without a heart*," as a contrast to "*The man without Guile.*" This would have made, what the booksellers call, *a six-penny touch*; and, I am confident, would have been thought the most *spirited likeness* that I ever drew. But to avoid the imputation of malevolence, though it was dictated by Mirth † rather than Spleen, I committed it to the flames, as a sacrifice to humanity. This has given me more solid satisfaction than any transient pleasure that I could possibly have received from forcing a smile, or gaining the approbation of the few who *thoroughly* know the man; whose *name*, though he, in the wantonness of wealth and insolence, without provocation, has repeatedly stung me to the heart, will ever remain in it a profound secret, as I have absolutely forgiven him.

† ——————Ridentem dicere verum
Quid vetat?——————

particularly of Reading and Newbury, above twenty thousand pounds, was of the same family †, as was also, most probably, John Kendrick, who was sheriff of London in 1645, and lord-mayor in 1652 §.

JOHN MOYSER, Esq. of Beverly, in Yorkshire, *F. Place f.*

I never saw this print, which is mentioned at p. 57. of the second edition of Mr Walpole's "Catalogue of Engravers." The gentleman was a friend of Mr Francis Place.

LEONARDUS GAMMON, generosus; *falling band.*

* * * * * * * *

SAMUEL MALINES; *Claret p. Lombart sc.*
SAMUEL MALINES; *Claret p. lodge f.*

* * * * * * * *

Mr PHILIP WOOLRICH; *J. Greenhill p. F. P. (Francis Place) f. in armour*; 4to. *mezz.*

This person was probably a private gentleman of Mr Place's acquaintance, who did the portraits of several of his friends in mezzotinto. He and the two preceding may perhaps belong to another class.

GENTLE-

† See "The last Will and Testament of Mr John Kendricke, late Citizen and Draper of London, 1625, 4to.

§ Stow's "Survey of London," by Strype, book iv. p. 144, 145.

GENTLEMEN in inferior CIVIL EMPLOYMENTS *.

SIR CHARLES COTTEREL, master of the ceremonies to Charles II. See the next reign.

"The Honourable Sir HENRY COKER, of the "county of Wilts, knt. high-sheriff, Anno 1663; col. "of horse and foot to king Charles I. col. to the king "of Spain; and col. to his majesty that now is, of "the service at Worcester; now gentleman of the "privy-chamber, 1669." *W. Faithorne ad vivum f. h. sh.*

There is a short account of a family of this name in a "Survey of Dorsetshire," published in folio, 1732, from a manuscript of the Rev. Mr Coker of *Mapowder* in that county. The author tells us, that the Cokers of that place derived their name from Coker in Somersetshire, where they were anciently seated; and that Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset, ancestor to the present duke, descended from it; that the branch of the family which has long flourished at Mapowder were very fortunate in marriages with the heirs of Norris, Walleis, and Veale; and that the Cokers of Ashbosom, are a distinct family. As Wiltshire and Dorsetshire are contiguous counties, it is probable that this gentleman was of the ancient house of Coker; quære. I knew one gentleman of the name, who lived at Knoyle, near Hindon in Wiltshire.

THOMAS

* By inferior civil employments is meant such as are inferior to those of the great officers, &c. in the preceding classes. Perhaps some of the heads in this class may be as properly placed in the fifth.

CHARLES II. CLASS VIII.

THOMAS KILLEGREW *, &c. *W. Sheppard p. Faithorne sc. h. sh.*

THOMAS KILLEGREW, &c. *Wissing p. Vandervaart f. large 4to. mezz.*

SIR THOMAS KILLEGREW, *Tempest exc. 8vo. mezz.*

THOMAS KILLEGREW, *dressed like a pilgrim; no name, but these two verses:*

"You see my face, and if you'd know my mind,
"'Tis this: I hate myself, and all mankind."

h. sh. mezz.

His portrait, together with that of the lord Colerane, is engraved by Faithorne. They are called the princely shepherds. The print is supposed to have been done for a masque.

Thomas Killegrew was page of honour to Charles I. and gentleman of the bed-chamber to Charles II. who, in 1651, appointed him his resident at Venice. He was a man of wit and humour, and frequently entertained the king with his drollery. As Charles was wholly engrossed by his pleasures, and was frequently in his mistress's apartment when he should have been at the council-board †, Killegrew used the following expedient to admonish him of his extreme negligence in regard to the affairs of the kingdom. He dressed himself in a pilgrim's habit, went into the king's chambers, and told him that he hated himself and the world, that he was resolved immediately to leave it, and was then entering upon a pilgrimage to hell. The king asked him

* His name is sometimes spelt Killigrew.

† When love was all an easy monarch's care;
Seldom at council, never in a war. POPE

SHarding Del. J.J. Van der Berghe Sculp

THOMAS KILLIGREW.

From the Original in the Possession of Miss Killigrew.

R. White. ad vivum 1670.

PAGES CORONATUS

Sr. Thomas Nott Kn.

One of the Gentlemen Ushers in Ordinary
of the Hon.ble Privy Chamber to his
Present Matie King Charles the Second.

Published as the Act directs August 1st 1794 by Wm Richardson Castle Street Leicester Square

him what he proposed to do there. He said " to speak to the devil to send Oliver Crom- " well to take care of the English government, as " he had observed, with regret, that his successor " was always employed in other business."—See Class IX. See also the Interregnum, Class V.

Sir THOMAS NOTT, knt. one of the gentlemen-ushers in ordinary of the honourable privy-chamber to his present majesty king Charles II. *R. White ad vivum del. et sc.* 1678; *laced band.*

Sir Thomas Nott, who was well known, and much esteemed for his learning and genteel accomplishments, was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, soon after its incorporation by Charles II.

TOBIAS RUSTAT, Esq. *sixteen Latin verses.*

" Quantum est quod Cœlo ac Terris Rustate de- " disti?" &c.

Emblem of Charity, with her children; mezz. h. sh. extremely scarce.

Tobias Rustat was keeper of the palace of Hampton court, and yeoman of the robes to Charles II. This gentleman, sensible how much youth of a liberal turn of mind must suffer for want of a competent subsistence at the university, what a check poverty is to a rising genius, and what an ill effect the want of common advantages of society has upon a man's future behaviour and conduct in life, bestowed a considerable part of his fortune upon young students at Oxford and Cambridge. He gave 1000l. to purchase 50l. a year; the income of which was chiefly to be applied to the augmentation of thirteen poor fellowships

at

at St John's college in Oxford *. He founded eight scholarships at Jesus College in Cambridge, for the orphans of poor clergymen. He was a considerable benefactor to Bridewell in London, and contributed liberally towards the building of St Paul's church. The brazen statue of Charles II. in the middle of the great court at Chelsea hospital, and the equestrian statue of him at Windsor, were erected at his expence. This very charitable person, who while he lived was a blessing to the poor and to the public, died, to the great regret of all that knew his worth, in 1693 †.

THOMAS WINDHAM ‡, Esq. *Sir Ralph Cole, bart. p. R. Tomson exc. h. sh. mezz.*

In the last edition of Guillim's "Heraldry," published 1724, fol. is a coat of arms of a gentleman of both his names. Under the achievement is the following account:

"This

* See particulars in "Terræ Filius," No 49.

† Here follows his epitaph, taken from p. 145 of "Collectanea Cantabri-
"giensia," by Francis Blomefield.
"Tobias Rustat, Yeoman of the robes to king Charles II. whom he served,
"with all duty and faithfulness, in his adversity as well as prosperity. The
"greatest part of the estate he gathered by God's blessing, the king's favour,
"and his industry, he disposed (of) in his life-time, in works of charity ||.
"He found, the more he bestowed upon churches, hospitals, universities, and
"colleges, and upon poor widows of orthodox ministers, the more he had at
"the year's end; neither was he unmindful of his kindred and relations, in
"making them provisions out of what remained. He died a bachelor, the
"15th day of March, in the year, &c. 1693, aged 87 years."

‡ Sometimes spelt Wyndham.

|| In a letter of Tobias Rustat, esq. § his great nephew, now living, are these words: "It appears, that from no very plentiful fortune, he gave in
"all 10,735l. in benefactions, long before his death; most of them near 30
"years."

§ Communicated by Joseph Gulston, esq.

" This coat is also borne by Thomas Windham, " of Tale, in Devonshire, Esq. one of the grooms " of his now majesty's bed-chamber, third son of " Sir Edmund Windham, of Cathanger, in So- " mersetshire, knight, marshal of his majesty's " most honourable household, and lineally des- " cended of the ancient family of Windham, of " Crownthorp, in Norfolk." The same account was certainly printed in a former edition of Guillim; but it is not sufficiently clear whether Charles II. or some other prince be meant by " his " now majesty." I conclude the former.

SAMUEL PEPYS, Esq. secretary to the admiralty in this reign. See the next.

IRISH GENTLEMEN.

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL, Bart. 2d of that name, eldest son of the right honourable Sir John Perceval, Bart. the 7th of that name, born the 12th of January, 1656, died, without issue, the 11th of September, 1680; *Faber f.* 1744, 8*vo*. *This and the three following prints were engraved for* " *The* " *History of the House of Yvery.*"

This gentleman was eldest son of Sir John Perceval, by Catharine Southwell. Having completed his education, by arts, languages, and travel, he fixed a regular plan for increasing his paternal estate, and serving the public in England, for which he appears to have been perfectly qualified, from his judgment, activity, and elevated, but well-tempered spirit. He was stopped short, in the very beginning of his career, by death; the effect, as was reasonably supposed, of poison administered by an unknown hand, while he

was eagerly engaged in tracing the dark and intricate circumstances of his brother Robert's murder *, which, by his great sagacity and industry, would probably soon have been unravelled and brought to light †.

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL, Bart. (8th of that name) lord of Burton, Liscarrol, Kanturk, Castle Warning, and Oughterard, &c. born 1660, died 1686; *Faber f.* 1743.

Sir John Perceval, who was third son of the seventh Sir John, by Catharine Southwell, became possessed of the family estate, upon the untimely deaths of Sir Philip and Robert, his elder brothers. His piety, his benevolence, and uncommon application to study, rendered him, at an early period, the darling and hope of his friends and relations. When he found himself in affluent circumstances, he gave a loose to his natural disposition, and displayed his good nature, affability, and politeness, to the whole country, as on a public theatre, where he met with the highest approbation, as a father and protector of the poor, a warm patriot, and a generous and amiable man. His hospitality was without example, and some of his other virtues were of a peculiar cast. He generally consumed two bullocks and twenty sheep in his family every week, in which he had one public day, when multitudes came to pay him their respects. His house was never, on these occasions, a scene of riot, but every thing was conducted with the strictest decorum. One of his peculiarities was, that he rarely returned a visit,

* See his article a little below.

† "History of the House of Yvery," p. 376, &c.

a visit, or degraded himself by familiarity; yet few men were more respected and beloved. Another was, always to retire from his company at five o'clock, and to leave the rest of the entertainment to be conducted by a gentleman whom he retained in his family for that purpose. To supply the defect of returning visits, he constantly went to the county assizes, where he saw the principal persons of his acquaintance, to whom he paid his civilities. It should here be observed, that Sir John, who was rather an object of admiration than an example of prudence and conduct, by his singular method of life, in the course of six years, plunged himself in a debt of eleven thousand pounds *.

GEORGE PERCEVAL, of Temple House, in Com. Sligo, Esq. youngest son of the Right Honourable Sir Philip Perceval, Knight, (1st of that Name) born 15 Sept. 1635, *Ob.* 1675; *Faber f.* 1744, 8*vo.*

This gentleman, of whose character we know very little, going over to England, in the same ship with the earl of Meath and other persons of distinction, was unfortunately cast away and drowned, on the 25th of March, 1675. He, by his wife, daughter and heir of ——— Crofton, esq. left two sons and a daughter. See what is said of him and his family in the *Epitome* of the "History of the House of Yvery," prefixed to that work, and vol. ii. p. 324, of the "*History.*"

ROBERT PERCEVAL, Esq. second son of the Right Honourable Sir John Perceval, Bart. (7th of that Name) born the 8th of February, 1657, died, without Issue, the 5th of June, 1677; *Faber f.* 1744, 8*vo.*

Robert

* "History of the House of Yvery," vol. ii. p. 389, &c.

Robert Perceval was, in early life, a youth of uncommon expectation, as during his application to literary pursuits, he made a very considerable progress. He was some time of Christ's college in Cambridge, and afterwards entered at Lincoln's Inn; but being of a high spirit, and having a strong propensity to pleasure, he neglected his studies, and abandoned himself to his passions. He is said to have been engaged in no less than nineteen duels before he was twenty years of age. He was found in the Strand, apparently murdered by assassins, who could never be discovered after the strictest enquiry; but Fielding, the noted beau, with whom he was known to have had a quarrel, did not escape suspicion. A little before this tragical event, he, if himself might be credited, saw his own spectre bloody and ghastly, and was so shocked with the sight, that he presently swooned. Upon his recovery, he went immediately to Sir Robert Southwell his uncle, to whom he related the particulars of this ghostly appearance, which were recorded, word for word, by the late lord of Egmont, as he received them from the mouth of Sir Robert, who communicated them to him a little before his death. Lord Egmont also mentions a dream of one Mrs Brown of Bristol, relative to the murder, which dream is said to have been exactly verified *.

* "History of the House of Yvery," &c. vol. ii. p. 368, &c.

END OF THE THIRD VOLUME.

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